HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV. NO 22— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 26 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 29 Jan. | RANCHI .. | | 16 650 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,830 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 26 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 12 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | CHINA‡ .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr. | NARKUNDAx | | 10,227 |
| 9 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA† .. | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 10th Mar. '27 | DUMANA .. | 8,127 |
| 24th ,, | MANDALA ... | 8,246 |
| 14th April | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 30th Jan | SHANGHAI MARU | To Japan |
| 1st Feb. | NYANZA .. | China & Japan. |
| | NARKUNDA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 5th ,, | RIVERWAY .. | To Japan |
| 1st March | DEVANA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOOLTAN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 15th ,, | DELTA .. | China & Japan |
| | COMORIN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 29th ,, | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | MALOJA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 12th April | NYANZA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOLDAVIA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

## SHIPPING

### N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOFUKU M. | .. | 2 Jan. | 23 Jan. |
| xGENOA MARU | 6785 | 19 Jan. | 24 Jan. |
| BIYO MARU | 5480 | 18 Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| *TAMBA MARU | 5845 | 29 Jan. | 12 Feb. |
| RANGOON M. | 5059 | 10 Feb. | 22 Feb. |
| TOTTORI MARU | 5973 | 15 Feb. | 28 Feb. |

* Passenger Steamers.

xProceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bomba
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Mahaba.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

### EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2.8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 28th Jan. | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via | Karachi |
| 30th ,, | BARODA .. | Busreh via & Persian | Karachi Gulf |
| 31st ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via war coast | Kathiaports. |
| 2nd Feb. | KHANDALLA | East & S. | Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 ..... | 25,50,000 |
| Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... | 30,92,651 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | (Sind) | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jullundur | Okara (Dist. |
| Amballa City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Quetta |
| Calcutta | (Maghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1920 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### A-1 TAILORING

AT

### MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

**FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.**

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

### E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

### TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

**"BRAHMA CHARYA"**

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR.

## INSURANCE

### NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

**BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.**

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

**PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.**

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,000.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net

**Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements Undoubted Security**

*APPLY TO:*—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY

THE

### INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

*HEAD OFFICE:*—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

**Prompt Settlement of Claims.**

CONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

**WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE**

*For Particulars apply to:*— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
*Secretaries and Managers.*

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

**CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.**

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to:—*

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St. Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH 175, Hargrave Rd. Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

### RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

**The Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

**The Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

**Sole Agents** for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

**The Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

*CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.*

### Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

| | 1915 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Insurance in force | Rs. 1,18,64,148 | Rs. 3,63,68,774 |
| Assets .. .. | Rs. 21,25,410 | Rs. 1,14,15,994 |
| New Business .. | Rs. 25,18,246 | Rs. 97,50,938 |

**Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India**

AGENTS WANTED

*For Particulars Write to*
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St, Fort BOMBAY

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R1419

WANTED—About 1,000 persons for being trained for a Highly LUCRATIVE business line. Situations arranged for all. Terms to suit all classes. Apply sharp with Four-anna Stamps to Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1413

WANTED—Skilled Soap-boilers, accustomed to steam-boiling soap. Handsome pay for right persons. Apply with testimonials to JORAWARSINHJI TECHNO CHEMICAL WORKS, Jorawarnagar (Kathiawar).
1421

## MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—Brunswick Ice Machines in all sizes from 1 ton to 6 tons capacity have just been landed, and are available at reasonable prices. Apply Sole Agents: M. S. VERNAL & CO., 5, Council House Street, CALCUTTA. Telegrams: "PORCUPINE."
K 28042

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—MERCHANTS to increase their business by our free help. Apply Box No. 1905 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1

A SHED in timber market on B. P. T. 500 square yards plot near Reay Road, station even can be used for electric Saw Mill, etc., is TO LET or sold with reasonable price. Apply to H. C. JOSHI & CO., 20, Hummum Street, Fort.
T R3

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wadhwa Street, Fort Bombay.

## MATRIMONIAL.

EDUCATED respectable Singhalese youth of 25 holding position, wishes to correspond with young Indian girl with view to matrimony. Write with photo if possible:—"S. F .M.", "Mal Kekula", Wattala, (Ceylon).
M R6

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | .. Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | .. Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | .. Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th & Subsequent Insertions .. | .. Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ALTERATION IN TIMINGS OF KALYAN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

IN connection with the RE-OPENING of PARSIK and MUMBRA STATIONS on the Suburban line, slight adjustments will be made on and from 1st February, 1927, in the timings of Kalyan suburban trains between Thana and Kalyan. For revised timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

71 Dn. Kalyan Passenger will not stop at Ghatkopar.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th Jan. 1927.
28046

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTES TATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Kt., late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Judges of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) MULCHAND ASHARAM SHAH, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant residing near Madhav Baug at Ahmedabad, (2) LADY RUKHMANI, widow, of Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Peddar Road, (3) POPATLAL CHHOTALAL SHAH, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Peddar Road, outside the Fort, the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioners.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.**

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twentyseven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of January, 1927.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd February to 17th February 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 24th January, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday the 14th February, 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd February 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.)
28050

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd February to 17th February, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 24th January, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 14th February 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd February 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.)
28051

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

80 bales Khangaum cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES & 15 BORAS ELLICHPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENNESE & Co. will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. in their "K" Jaitha Cotton Depot Sewree on account of the concerned the following damaged cotton:—
46 bales and 15 Boras Ellichpur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRICK FACTORY KNOWN AS "THE LIGHT OF ASIA POTTERY WORKS LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT KAVSA, THANA DISTRICT TOGETHER WITH THE MACHINERY AND BRICKS LYING ON THE SAID PROPERTY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the Brick Factory known as "The Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd.," situate at Kavsa, Thana District, together with the machinery and Bricks lying on the said property:—

FIRSTLY AND SECONDLY:—All those pieces of parcels of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses, huts and structures, standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Kavsa, in the Registration District of Thana, containing by admeasurement about 2 acres and 31-1|2 Goonthas, and 16 acres and 26 Goonthas respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAKERY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE BENEFIT OF THE LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES OF MESSRS. PEARSE AND CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT. .... .... ....

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1926, Berjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order made on the 27th September, 1926, and 8th November, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the Stock-in-trade, Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, including the goodwill and the benefit of the liquor and other licenses of he said business of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners Banker's Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharilal, or Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:
104 Cases Rivets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian Re. Jayantilal Ramdas, a Minor:—
Wire Wheel Shigram.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE BY "JOHN ROBERTS," AND OTHERS, COTTAGE PIANO WITH PIANOLA BY "JOHN BROADWOOD," SOLID BRASS BEDSTEADS, IRON SAFE ON STAND BY "CHUBB" DOUBLE POLE TENT, LARGE ENGLISH COOKING STOVE CHINA AND ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, ENGLISH WASH HAND STANDS WITH HOT AND COLD TAPS, ENGLISH ICE BOX, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome made to order furniture by "John Roberts," and others, dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumb-waiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, silver cabinets, piano, rich table ornaments, valuable pictures in frame, iron and solid brass bedsteads with mattresses one cottage piano with Pianola by "John Broadwood," one iron safe on stand by "Chubb," double pole tent, large English cooking stove, China and enamelled bath tubs, English washhand stands with hot and cold water taps, English ice box, copper and aluminium cooking utensils, mirror and panel door almirahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobs, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat stand, etc., etc., the property of Sir H. P. N. Macnaghten, Kt.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. and on Sunday, after 1 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN (PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS) FERN HOUSE, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, ETC.,

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable garden, consisting of different varieties of well-grown and rich palms, chrysanthemum, ferns, lilies, begonias, cannas, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, fern house, garden implements, etc., the property of Sir Henry Macnaghten, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the garden will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Accft and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## BANKING

### Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Karachi |
| Bahrein | Kirkuk |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

### Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

Marvellously grows & Beautifies the Hair.
V. RIGAUD
PARIS.

GOOD HAIR Price LUCK OIL. Rs. 3

Known all over the world.
SOLE AGENT:
Chandoolal Nagindas,
75, Bhajipala Cross Lane, Bombay No

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

8 REELS
Starring LEWIS STONE & BARBARA BEDFORD.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
**PATHE CINEMA** ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
TO-DAY at 6-15 P.M,
ALFRED MIROVITCH
And
JOSEF BORISSOFF
In Request Programme.
Booking at Rose & Co.
upto 5 P.M. After 5-30 at the Theatre.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
10 P. M. only.
MARION DAVIES
IN
"BEAUTY'S WORTH"
A Paramount Cosmopolitan Production in 6 Reels.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Gripping human story of two Wanderers on life's highway!
'The Two Little Vagabonds'
Featuring:
CARLYLE BLACKWELL

**EDWARD THEATRE**
6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE MASTER OF THE BEASTS"
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action.

**EMPRESS THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"
GREATEST AND MOST APPEALING PICTURE.

**GAIETY THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NAZIMOVA
And
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"CAMILLE"

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA
From Saturday, the 22nd January 1927
**KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS**
Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE-DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.
MATINEE
SATURDAY & SUNDAY

OWING TO GENERAL PUBLIC DEMAND
**IMPERIAL CINEMA** (Lamington Road)
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S
JEWEL PICTURE
**SUMARI of SIND**
Featuring
Miss GOHAR, Miss YEKBAL, Miss LINA, RAJA SANDOW and others.
Daily (4) Four Shows:—
At 5; 7-15; 9-30; and 11-30 P. M
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays at 2-45 P. M.

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Presents THIS WEEK
SAURASHTRA FILMS Ltd.
A Sensational Social Picture
**A PHASE OF LIFE**
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

WONDERFUL ANSWERS
to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3. only. Janma Patrika Office, P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt Vizagapatam (S. India).

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT;- 12 days 24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.
Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

**Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.


## CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 25

JUTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albion .. | 526 | Howrah .. | 46/13 |
| Alliance .. | 526 | India .. | |
| Alexandra .. | 360 | Kamarhatty | 705 |
| Anglo-India | 407 | Kankanarrah | 653 |
| Auckland .. | 290 | Kelvin .. | 878 |
| Barnagore .. | 225 | Khardha .. | 500 |
| Bally .. | 245 | Kinnison | 1045 |
| Birla.. .. | 11/10 | Lansdowne | 317 |
| Belvedere .. | 628 | Lawrence .. | 650 |
| Budge-Budge | 530 | Lothian .. | 495 |
| Caledonian .. | 615 | Naihati .. | 505 |
| Chapdani .. | 186 | National .. | 33/15 |
| Clive .. | 39/10 | New Central | 63xd, |
| Craig .. | 5/2 | Northbrook | 58/8 |
| Cheviot .. | 317 | Nudea .. | 49 |
| Dalhousie .. | 478 | Orient .. | 270 |
| Delta .. | 605 | Presidency .. | 9/2 |
| Empire .. | 57/8 | Reliance .. | 79/8 |
| Fort Gloster .. | 973 | Soorah .. | 32 |
| Fort William | 388 | Standard .. | 410 |
| Gondalpara | 1100 | Union .. | 625 |
| Gourepore .. | 775 | Waverly .. | 7 |
| Hukumchand | 14/4 | HESSIAN .. | 14/9 |
| Hooghly .. | 86 | JUTE .. | 65/10 |

COTTON

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra United | -/12 | Dunbar | 175 |
| Bowaria .. | | Keshavram Cotton | 4 |
| Bengal Nagpur | | New Ring | |

COAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burrakur ..19/8 | | Kurdi .. | |
| Bokaro Ramgur | | Neetooria | |
| Gusick and.. | | New Kendah | |
| Musalia .. | | Raneegunge 3/4 | |
| Katras Jherriah | | Samla Kendra 7 | |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.B. Petrol'm. | | 1 Standard | |
| B.I. Corporn | 4/12 | Wagon | |
| B.I. „ D | | Marshalls .. | |
| Burma Corp | 10 | Madon Theatres | 4/12 |
| C.P. Cement | | Scindia Steam | |
| Howra Oil | | Titagar Paper | 6/10 |
| Hume Pipe | | Thorney Croft. | 1/10 |
| I.I. Still .. | 9/8 | Imperial Bank | 15/2 |
| | | „ Conty. | 379 |
| | | 3 1/8 Paper | 77/7 |
| | | 44— 75 Loan | 107/5 |

Remarks.—Jute shares steady. Government securities were quiet. 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/6, 6 per cent. Bonds (1932) 107/14.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Jan. 25

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | Per lb | |
| Textile | „ | 0 10 6 |
| Century | „ | 0 10 3 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 10 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | „ | 0 10 3 |
| Elphinstone | „ | 0 10 0 |
| Apollo | „ | 0 10 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In: | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb. | 0 13 6 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 | „ | 0 13 9 |
| Century 6404-8705 | „ | 0 14 3 |
| Hindustan Mill | „ | 0 14 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | „ | 0 14 3 |
| Phoenix | „ | 0 14 0 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | „ | 0 13 9 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | „ | 0 13 9 |
| Kalamardan | „ | 0 13 9 |
| Daud Sahib | „ | 0 13 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303 | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| Hindustan Mill | „ | 0 14 3 |
| David Mill | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Apollo | „ | 0 14 0 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | |
| Swan Finlay | „ | 0 14 0 |
| Gold Mohor | „ | 0 13 6 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | |
| Textile (Hand) | per lb. | 0 13 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 13 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | „ | 0 13 3 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | „ | 0 13 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | „ | 0 13 0 |
| Sakuntala | „ | 0 13 0 |
| Sundari Brand | „ | 0 13 0 |
| Globe | „ | 0 12 6 |
| Rachael | „ | 0 12 9 |
| Pekhi | „ | 0 13 0 |
| Maher | „ | 0 13 3 |
| LAWAD:— | | |
| Spring | „ | 0 13 3 |
| Textile | „ | 0 13 3 |
| Century | „ | 0 13 3 |
| Maher | „ | 0 13 3 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 0 3 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 15 0 |
| Century | „ | 0 15 3 |
| Mun Mill | „ | 0 15 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | „ | 0 15 3 |
| Century | „ | 0 14 3 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 14 0 |
| Mun Mill | „ | 0 14 0 |
| 1386 Tata | „ | 2 12 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 3 12 0 |
| Jamshed | „ | 3 12 0 |
| Century | „ | 3 15 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | „ | 2 15 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | „ | 4 1 0 |
| BLACK CHECK:— | | |
| 5806 Sholapur | „ | 10 8 0 |
| 2020 Jacob | „ | 5 6 0 |
| 58000 Kurla | „ | 8 4 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | „ | 5 4 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | „ | 7 4 0 |
| Hindustan | „ | 7 6 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | „ | 6 2 0 |
| SALITA:— | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 13 6 |
| Textile | „ | 0 13 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 13 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 1 6 |
| 777 Crescent | „ | 2 0 6 |
| Apollo David | „ | 2 1 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 0 6 |
| Great | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Phoenix | „ | 1 1 0 |
| Kohinoor | „ | 1 1 6 |
| Tata | „ | 1 0 0 |
| CHADAR Kori Calander:— | | |
| Hindustan | Per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| David | „ | 0 14 6 |
| Mahal | | 0 14 0 |

## INDIAN TEXTILE PRODUCTION

YARNS.

| | Oct. 1924 | Oct. 1925 | Oct. 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 1 to 10 | 7,667,684 | 3,452,680 | 9,929,529 |
| Nos. 11 to 20 | 29,413,430 | 18,598,317 | 34,221,614 |
| Nos. 21 to 40 | 1,356,059 | 1,216,224 | 2,450,943 |
| Above 40 | 536,526 | 219,820 | 1,031,984 |
| Wastes, etc. | 40,609 | 52,252 | 424,507 |
| Total | 56,099,098 | 34,501,980 | 67,964,138 |

CLOTH.

Grey and Bleached piecegoods Oct. 1924 lbs. 25,567,004, Oct. 1925 29,603,142, Oct. 1926 20,831,787.

Coloured Piecegoods Oct. 1924 lbs. 11,609,184, Oct. 1925 10,360,641, Oct. 1926 12,839,305.

Grey and Coloured other than piecegoods Oct. 1924 lbs. 258,514, Oct. 1925 195,243, Oct. 1926 271,209.

Hosiery Oct. 1924 lbs. 47,687, Oct. 1925 60,333, Oct. 1926 67,343.

Miscellaneous Oct. 1924 lbs. 372,800, Oct. 1925 521,119, Oct. 1926 510,820.

Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool Oct. 1924 lbs. 9,086, Oct. 1925 28,967, Oct. 1926 191,174.

Total Oct. 1924 lbs. 37,864,275, Oct. 1925 40,709,445, Oct. 1926 44,711,638.

The above figures are issued in the monthly Statistics issued by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India.

## WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The linseed market ruled steady with a better enquiry.

The Wheat market for May was steady with improved demand. January settlement being overhead there was no business in this contract.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed May | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wheat January | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Wheat May | 7 | 10 | 0 |

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 10 9 0.

Linseed Brown Small Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 10 0 0.

Castorseed Bold Cawnpore Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 9 13 0

Castorseed Small Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 10 14 0.

Groundnuts seeds Bold Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 12 8 0

Gingellyseed Bold 15/15 Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 15 4 0.

Gingellyseed Small Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 14 12 0.

Cottonseeds Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 4 4 0.

Wheat Karachi Bungla Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 8 8 0.

Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/3/ Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 8 0 0.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 24th inst.:—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4,186 |
| Linseed | 2,673 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 1,205 |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,140 |
| Poppyseed | 14 |
| Groundnuts | 20,585 |
| Castorseed | 10,007 |
| Rice | 1,811 |
| Myrabollams | 8,160 |
| Cottonseed | 20,565 |
| Mowraseed | 123 |
| Gram | 465 |
| Joowar | 476 |
| Maize | 274 |
| Bairee | 7,098 |
| Coal | 1,178 tons. |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Ready Prices have dropped by 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 4 to 6d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/- per cwt FBH.
Ship. December sh 19/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 19/3 per cwt FBH.
Ship. July-Aug-Sept sh 17/10 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Octo-Nov-Dec sh 18/ per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar CIF December sh 19/2 per cwt.
January sh 19/4 per cwt.
Jan-Feb-March sh 19/5 per cwt.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready sh 17/12 per cwt.
Ship. December sh 18/9 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March . sh 19/2 per cwt FBH.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—Nov.Dec sh 18/2 per cwt FBH.
German Crystal Sugar:—December sh 18/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Weak.

The Fourth Rangoon Health Week commenced on Monday and the Exhibition in this connection was opened on Moday afternoon by His Excellency the Governor.—A. P.

An address was presented to Mr. C.H. Campagnao by the Anglo-Indian community of Rangoon, in honour of his election as President of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation.—A. P.

Private Carey and two others belonging to the Highland Light Infantry; are now in the custody of the Miliary Police, Bangalore, for having, it is alleged, entered a wineshop in Brigade Road, and on refusal to comply with the demand to supply whisky contrary to the terms of the license, caused mischief to property.—A. P.

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKETS BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bombay Government Gazette of Monday's date publishes the text of Bill No. III of 1927, called the Bombay Cotton Markets Bill—A Bill to provide for the establishment and the better regulation of Cotton Markets in the Bombay Presidency.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated:—

"The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18 drew attention to the necessity of better provision for the marketing of cotton and kapas by growers, and pointed out the advantages of the Berar system of cotton markets as leading to better prices, fairer weighments and the prevention of illegal deductions. They held that the establishment of open cotton markets of this nature would benefit the grower and indirectly the cotton trade generally. The experience gained through the work of the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies has also shown the great value of an organisation for the sale of graded kapas.

The present Bill, which is purely an enabling measure, is based on the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee and on the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897. Cotton Markets recognised by custom already exist in parts of the Bombay Presidency, but no legal sanction exists for the regulation of such markets other than the market in the city of Bombay. The Bill applies to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay except the city of Bombay and Aden. By clause 4 power is taken to notify any place as a cotton market, the notification defining the limits of such market. Provision has also been made for local opinion being consulted, before a cotton market is so established. On the establishment of a cotton market a market committee is to be constituted including representatives of the cotton growers, of the cotton trade and of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the market is situated. Provision is to be made by rules for the composition of the market committee, the management of the market, and the conduct of the affairs of the cotton market by the committee; and the market committee is empowered to make by-laws to regulate business and the conditions of trading. Under clause 16 no private market for the purchase and sale of cotton may be opened in or near places declared to be cotton markets. Provision has also been made for disallowing trade allowances other than prescribed trade allowances, and for penalties for violation of the substantive provisions of the Act and of the rules. Clause 15 states when a market committee may be superseded and the consequences of its supersession.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sundries | | 43,84,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000. | |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 | |
| Reserve | 5,00,00,000 | |
| Public Deposits | 69,51,52,000 | |
| Other Deposits | 69,51,52,000 | |
| Sundries | 67,26,000 | |
| Rupees. | | 87,83,58,000 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | 17,94,72,000 |
| Other authorised securities under Act | | 1,74,94,000 |
| Loans | | 15,35,51,000 |
| Cash Credits | | 26,34,81,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | | 6,61,84,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | | 27,22,000 |
| Bullion | | |
| Dead Stock | | 2,75,88,000 |
| Sundries | | 43,84,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | | 19,89,000 |
| | | 71,68,65,000 |
| Cash | | 16,14,93,000 |
| Rupees. | | 87,83,58,000 |

The above balance sheet includes.—
Deposits in London £942,300.
Advances in London £937,300.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £135,800.
Percentage 20.91, Bank Rate 6 per cent.

(Continued from Column 6.)

15 cases cotton and art silk textures, 556 bdles and pieces earthenware, 293 pieces earthenware pans, 292 pieces earthenware traps, 37 bales wool, 50 bdles Y M sheets, 25 cts zinc tanks, 320 cks China clay, 600 D/bags steel keys and wedges, 39 bags corn starch, 280 drums sodium sulphide, 20 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 50 cks carbolic powder, 47 barrels and 13 cks tallow, 10 cases table salt, 81 cases and 8 bags rivets, 140 D/bags fine salt, 19 cases leather belting, 14 cases cotton heads, 1200 bales American cotton, 100 pieces buffers, 34 drums caustic soda, 18 drums vegetable oil, 16 cases prans and toys, 24 bdles and pieces cycle covers, 100 bags iron washers, 20 cases amorphos phosphorus, 19 bdles motor rims, 16 cases aluminium sheets, 20 cases aluminium circles, 10 cases tennis balls, 4200 bags soda ash, 80 kegs soda crystal, 1430 bags bicarbonate of soda.

From Port Said:—100 boxes oranges.

S S Bankura from Busrah. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Bahrein:—2 bdles silver, 6 tin gold coin and notes, 58 bdles specie, 1 tin pearl, 1 case skin, 294 bdles wet dates, 1 bdle wool raw, 1 case investing, 16 bdles specie, 27 cases shark fins.

From Bunder Abbas:—97 jottas and 165 cases asafoctide, 18 bdles M. roots, 1 bdle specie, 36 bags almonds, 80 bdles rose buds,

From Bushire:—71 bags pistas, 10 bags hansa, 12 bdles carpets, 101 bags and 51 cases gum tragacanth, 60 bags and 5 cases attari, 21 jottas and 14 bags gum, 77 bdles skins, 68 jottas rose water, 18 bdles wool raw.

From Muscat:—625 bags dry dates, 110 cts. pomgranates, 166 bags sardin, 150 bdles wet dates.

From Koweit:—4 bdles wool raw.

From Verawal:—69 bales cotton, 1 pkt. specie.

From Busrah:—13 bdles cow skin, 1 bdle carpet, 53 bdles skins, 82 bags and 2 pieces old brass, 20 kegs lead.

From Kaweit:—4 bdles skin.

# SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 25.

S S Ranjula, Munro, London.
S S Homayun, Murch, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

January 26.

S S Ishikari Maru, Yanageda, Kobe.
S S City of Calcutta, Henderson, Singapore, etc.

LOADING.

January 25.

Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.

S S Rajula:—The M M and Co.'s steamer Rajula, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a genaeral cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Ishikari Maru:—The O S K steamer Ishikari Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Calcutta:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Calcutta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

January 25.

S S Ranchi for London:—14 bales goat and sheep skins, and 18 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co., 13 cases cardamoms I E Bros., 270 cwt chutney F Nowroji, 1 bale woollen numdhas C Uttamchand, 63 bdles woollen carpets A H Ebrahimoff, 1 bdle moire skins H A Ebrahimoff, 28 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 2 bdles woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 14 bales cow and calf hides and 5 bales sheep skins J Govind, 8 cwt fish maws A Hajee, 46 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 203 cwt rapeseed E Dammar and Co., 1 bales lamb skins and 2 bales fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 2 cases cotton prints B J Bhungara, 58 bdles woollen carpets H A Aminoff, 3 bales sheep skins and 14 bales cow, calf and buffalo hides A H L Tharia, 11 bales jackal, pole and lamb skins H A Aminoff, 10 bdles henna leaves Tamboli and Co.

For Piraeus:—20 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—3 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

For New York:—4 cases cardamom oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

For Marseilles:—16 cases stone sculptures Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 2000 cwt mussore and 2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Poona for Hull:—4009 cwt myrabollams and 208 cwt rapeseed C Jivanlal and Co., 6000 cwt cotton seed D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Brittania for Liverpool:—4650 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed, 2000 cwt myrabollams J Mulchand and Co., 68 bales raw wool W Latham and Co Ltd., 30 bales raw wool K Esmail, 87 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 1002 cwt niger seed E Dammer and Co., 1999 cwt myrabollams K Meyer, 52 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 60 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 18 bales woollen rugs and 2 bales cotton rugs B Mahasukhram.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake Moosabhoy and Co., 24 cwt iron hoops and 114 bales shooks C Palmer and Co., 103 bdles shooks and 9 cwt iron hoops and heads J E Jowitt and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—30 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 60 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

January 25.

S S Circassia from Liverpool. Agents:—Graham Trading Co Ltd.:—

From Glasgow:—224 cases and 76 bales cottons and woollens, 22 cases cotton piecegoods, 5 bales cotton yarn, 108 cases sewing thread and crochet ranks, 7 bales canvass, 15 bales jute chord, 66 bales paper and envelopes, 38 cases books and stationery 23 drums bitimonices solution, 15 cases corn flour, 487 cases whisky, 400 cases beer, 350 H/hds. ale and stout, 88 bales galvanised tubes, 69 bales galvanised copper sheets, 124 pieces valves, 807 pieces pipes, 25 pieces stair protectives, 300 pieces and 12 cases C.I. cistern, 62 bdles barrow wheels, 37 bags bolts, nuts and washers, 60 cags rivets, 37 pieces and 2 cases fittings, 15 drums boiler compound, 762 bdles steel bars, 1931 plates hard pelter, 14 pkgs. sanitary ware, 12 pieces earthen ware, 160 tins glue lavarotories.

From Liverpool:—34 bales cotton fents, 95 bales and 351 cases cotton yarn, 27 cases cotton and art silk goods, 335 cases and 84 bales cottons and woollens, 8 cases cotton and art silk, 100 D/bags mineral white, 11 cases cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, 18 cases accumulators, 31 drums chloride of zinc, 7 cases tools, 400 cases tin plates, 17 cases motor cars and parts, 80 cases and 69 pkgs. cotton goods, 33 cases hams, bacons and cheese, 48 cases reeds and healds, 8 cases and 10 bales oil cloth, 97 drums and 18 barrels lubricating oil, 125 cases candles, 422 bales and 253 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods, 1750 boxes, 1425 cases and 33 bdles soap, 52 cases biscuits, 1105 kegs and 14 drums paint, 33 cases oil, 178 bales old newspaper, 303 bdles galvanised corr. sheets, 875 bdles galvanised plain sheets, 127 cases and 12 cts. tiles, 2219 bdles steel hoops, 237 loose C.I. pulleys, 50 cases galvanised screws, 23 trusses and 9 bales cotton banding, 134 pieces joists and angles, 10 cases glycerine, 87 cases bobbins and shuttles, 25 bales rubber tyres, 43 cases finished leather, 18 cts. earthenware jars, 277 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 100 pairs flanges, 42 loose steel tyres, 50 bdles fish plates, 50 bdles pipes, 75 loose iron weights, 21 cases pickers, 20 bales cotton wool, 20 bales cordage, 21 cases card clothing, 27 cases lead plates, 15 loose and 7 cases steel bars, 75 kegs and 15 D/bags borax crystal, 80 cases and 60 pkgs. looms and parts, 18 cases heel tips,

(Continued in Column 5).

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.46+.03 |
| May | 13.67+.03 |
| July | 13.87+.07 |
| October | 14.05+.01 |
| December | 14.22+.02 |
| Middling Spot | 13.70+.05 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.46+.07 |
| July | 13.81+.10 |
| Middling Spot | 13.40—.— |

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.49 |
| May | 13.69 |
| July | 13.88 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.48 |
| May | 13.70 |
| July | 13.88 |

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.48 |
| July | 13.81 |

### RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 24.
Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 53,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Cnotinent | 6,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Closing.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 7.13+.09 |
| February | 7.13+.08 |
| March | 7.19+.09 |
| April | 7.23+.09 |
| May | 7.29+.09 |
| June | 7.33+.09 |
| July | 7.40+.09 |
| August | 7.42+.09 |
| September | 7.44+.08 |
| Ocgober | 7.46+.08 |
| November | 7.49+.09 |
| December | 7.52+.08 |
| January | 7.52+.08 |
| Midding Spot | 7.28—.04 |

### SALES.

Liverpol, Jan. 24.
Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 10,000 |
| Season Speculation | 200 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil. |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Closing.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 13.14+.10 |
| February | 13.09+.11 |
| Marh | 13.05+.11 |
| April | 13.01+.09 |
| May | 12.98+.08 |
| June | 12.96+.08 |
| July | 12.92+.07 |
| August | 12.94+.07 |
| SeptemIr | 12.99+.07 |
| October | 13.02+.07 |
| November | 13.00+.10 |
| December | 13.07+.10 |
| January | 12.95+.10 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 13.65—.00 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpol, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde God | 5.35—.05 |
| Scinde Fully | 5.55—.05 |
| Scinde Fine | 5.75—.05 |
| Bengal Good | 5.45—.05 |
| Bengal Fully | 5.65—.05 |
| Bengal Fine | 5.85—.05 |
| Oomra Good | 9.00—.05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 6.25—.05 |
| Oomra Fine | 6.70—.05 |
| Broach Good | 5.95—.05 |
| Broach Fully Good | 6.25—.05 |
| Broach Fine | 6.55 .05 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 24.

Silver:—Sellers scarce business very small Market very quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-7/16 |
| Forward | 26-3/16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. | £4-4-11—1/2 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-3/32% |
| Bank bills 6 months | 4-1/16% |
| Fine Trade Bills, 4 months | 5-1/4% |
| Fine trade bills, 6 months | 5-3/4% |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.47-3/4 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.14-1/4 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 31.99 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 30.03 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 112.60 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.19 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 122.48 |

### COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)
spot 14-15/16

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment quoted £8/5/0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19/5/0.
Rapeseed Toria, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19/0/0.
Feb/March shipment buyers £18/10/0.
March/April shipment buyers £18/10/0.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 to 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 138 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175,
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-11/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.47.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras; 113.09.
London—Berlin Market 20.43.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—dull.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

3 months 4 3/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I.A. & C... | £19-1/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.) | £115-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £10-1/2 |
| National Bank | £49 |
| Eastern Bank | £6 |
| Funding Loan 4% | £87-3/8 |
| nversion Loan | £76-3/8 |
| Indian Loan 5½% | £102-1/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | £57-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | £71 |
| Government Securities 3% | £60 |
| Consols | £55-3/8 |
| War Loan 5% | £101-1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £93-1/2 |

### LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper English best Selected | £61 |
| Copper Braziers, | £70 |
| Yellow Metal | £65-3/4 |
| Speltr Hard Indian Brands, | £28 |
| Corrugatd sheets, 24 gauge, | £15-5/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £297-3/4 |

### LINSEED.

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed, Calcuta, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment selers £17-12-6.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £16-17-2.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment continent paid £14-17-6.
Afloat continent paid £15-0-0.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Feb/Ap. delivery selers 30/10½.
May/Aug. delivery paid & selers 31/-.

### DEMAND BILLS.

London, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 484.87 |

### JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 19/10 1/2.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

### WHEAT-LONDON.

London, Jan. 24.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 49/10½.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/9.
Market:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 52/9.
Market:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
April/May shipment sellers 51/6.
May/June shipment sellers 50/3.
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

**N. Y.:—Opened Easy on Unfavourable Liverpool Cables. Improved on Bullish Ginning figures. Later declined on Profit Taking. Spot Advanced 5 points at 13.70c.**

**LOCAL: Early declined on Japanese and commission houss selling. Later improved on Local Mills Buying. Closed steady.**

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York:—May highest 13-30 (10-22 a.m.) lowest 13-52 (at the opening).

Liverpool:—Tone of market good over ginnings.

Liverpool:—Another friends. Ginners 16,610,000 bales about as expected.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state as under in their report issued to-day.

We remain moderately bullish and think that any temporary weakness should be taken advantage of in order to make purchases.

Messrs. Dreyman Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (4.40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. B. Springman and Co.:—

"Ginners report is considered bullish. Market advanced in consequence of bulls bidding up prices. Market firm with a good demand for actual. Everything in the direction of a further decline seems to have been discounted."

Messrs. Umirgar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Think that the report confirms the Government estimate of the crop. Favour sales on advance."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Ginned 16,610,000 bales. Market seems high enough for the present, but both American and local trade buying expected on small reaction."

The above ginners compares with 15,488,000 bales for the same period last year."

### AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Yesterday the New York future market opened easy at a decline of 12 points on poor Liverpool advices. The ginning report was received showing the amount ginned upto 16th inst. as 16,610,000 bales. The immediate effect of it, was further buying support from various corners and prices improved nearly 28 points since opening when May delivery touched another high level of 13.80. At the advance there was further long liquidation as anticipated which caused a decline of 13 points before the close. Distant deliveries were neglected and futures closed 5 points higher to 2 points down. Spot cotton registered further high level and closed at 13.70c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 7 to 10 points higher and spot prices remained unchanged at 13.40c.

Yesterday the Liverpool market opened very poor but improved before the close on bullish ginning figures and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot demand continues fairly steady and the sales are reported 10,000 bales. Spot prices declined 4 points at 7.28d. per lb.

The ginning report is near to tgeneral expectation and though apparently it shows that the Bureau's estimate figure will not be reached, there are many well informed who believe the final report will be in the neighbourhood of the Government estimate.

Influences in the cotton market have been so greatly confused of late that operators have been more engrossed with existing problems than with attempts to formulate opinions regarding the ultimate corse of prices. It is our view that that the confusion now prevailing results from developments of two unexpected conditions. The first one is continued long liquidation by the Bull operators and the other, whether the trade will cntinue to keep on buying at higher prices.

It is our belief that the underlying forces of supply and demand have been held temporarily in abeyance, owing to the working of certain technical factors. In the days to come, we think the supply of cotton in excess of trade absorption will exert its logical pressure. Of course much depends on the preparations for the new crop, but we do not regard developments thus so far as potentially stimulating any materially higher prices. We can see temporarily steadiness and the present time may not be propitious for aggressive selling. Nevertheless, it is our opinion that chances are in favour of lower range of cotton prices; in the long run.

### LOCAL MARKET.

Following a small advance in New York futures, our market to-day opened Rs. 2 higher Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 261/8. There was selling by Commission houses and exporters and prices declined to 259/8. At this level there was local scattered buying and prices ruled steady and the Marwari Bazar closed as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 261/8 | 261/8 | 259/4 | 260/8 |
| J./A. | 265 | 265/8 | 264/8 | 265/8 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| March | 243/8 | 244 | 243 | 244 |
| May | 244 | 245/8 | 244 | 245/8 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| March | 222 | 222/8 | 222 | 222 |
| May | 225 | 225/8 | 225 | 225 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 5 points lower but later cables showed slight improvement. Our market opened easy Broach April/May at Rs. 259/8 and improved on buying by local mills. The closing tone was steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 259/8 | 260/12 | 259/8 | 260/12 |
| J./A. | 265/8 | 266/8 | 265/8 | 266/8 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| March | 244 | 245 | 244 | 245 |
| May | 246 | 246/8 | 246 | 246/8 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| March | 223 | 223/8 | 223 | 223/8 |
| May | 225 | 225/8 | 225 | 225/8 |

### TENDERS.

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal D/J. | 4,400 | 16,400 |
| Oomra D./J. | 13,400 | 110,000 |

## ROOM RATE

### HEDGE CONTRACTS.

January 25.

Bengal 222 March.
Bengal 224 May.
Broach 260 A/M.
Broach 265 J/A.
Oomra 243 March.
Oomra 244 May.

| | Spot | Rates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 241 | 234 | 227 | 219 |
| S. P | 237 | 230 | 229 | 215 |
| Rajputana | 241 | 234 | 227 | 219 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 254 | 249 | 244 | 239 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 269 | 234 | 259 | 254 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 262 | 257 | 252 | 247 |
| Khandesh | 245 | 240 | 235 | 230 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

January, 25.

100 Gokak Mill Pipar 237.
100 Ital India Co. Dhulia 241.
200 Elphistone Mill Bhopal 237.
100 Elphistone Nanded 268.
200 Jetha Devji Bengal 235.
100 R. Dossa & Co. Dharmabad 315.
200 G. G. Kesha Mathia 243.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Ujjain 235.
100 Forbes & Co. Halda 237.
100 Standard Mill Latur 287.
200 R. Khimjee Botad 238.

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.
Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan
Mill Terms.
New

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine | M. G. | 242/45 |
| ,, | Fine | ,, | 238/40 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 232/35 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine | ,, | 337/39 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 230/32 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine | M.G. | 267/68 |
| Nagpur | ,, | ,, | 266/67 |
| Yeotmal | ,, | ,, | 257/58 |
| Arvi | ,, | ,, | 258/60 |
| Amraoti | ,, | ,, | 255/57 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | ,, | ,, | 253/55 |
| Mulkapur | ,, | ,, | 243/45 |
| Khandesh | ,, | ,, | 240/43 |
| Muthia | Fine | ,, | 237/38 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | |

| | | Old. | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | Fine | 245/50 | +15 | +11 |
| Coompta | M. G. | | | |
| Westerns | Good. | ,, 215 | | |
| Cambodia | Fine | ,, 285/90 | | |
| Kalagin | ,, | ,, 215/20 | | |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25,

| In full-pressed Bales. | Since 1st September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 5,063 2,12,451 | 1,92,430 |
| Central India | 3,943 1,18,851 | 1,87,294 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2 046 1,05,521 | 1,04,476 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,168 35,497 | 36,437 |
| Berar | 9,994 2,71,982 | 2 13,591 |
| Central Provinces | 8,852 94,541 | 1,12,186 |
| Total Oomras | 25,066 8,38,843 | 8,46,414 |
| Dholera | 1,258 29,028 | 1,04,259 |
| N. W. Provinces | 251 47,342 | 1,18,490 |
| Rajputana | 650 16 508 | 48,513 |
| Sind-Punjab | 529 60,000 | 1,16,863 |
| Broach | 239 | 19,518 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 19,752 | 12,856 |
| Westerns- Northerns | 8,970 | 7,509 |
| Cocoanada | 395 | 1,473 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 4,594 | 6,441 |
| Persian | 2,849 | 1,883 |
| American | 66721 | 143 |
| Egyptian and African | 20,166 | 29,197 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts. | 45 | 352 |
| Total | 27,764 11,15,450 | 13,13,908 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

| In full-pressed Bales | 1st Sept. to 20th Jan. 22-1-27 | This year, Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,770 1,04,739 | 1,96,150 |
| Japan & China | 20,518 3,59,853 | 4,85,067 |
| Coast Ports | 5,036 | 10,780 |
| Up-country by Rail | 41,835 | 4,259 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | 81,469 | 1,06,524 |
| Total | 23,318 5,92,932 | 8 02,780 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb spot.
Buyers sh 1/7-1/4d.
Sellers sh 1/7-3/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/7-1/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/7-1/4d.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### A QUIET DAYS

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Business showed no improvement, dealings remained restricted and the tone a little easier. Mill shares were well maintained at the opening, but gradually worked lower. Bombay Dyeing opened at 915 and closed at 992/8. Century closed at 410. Fazal opened easy at 870 and closed at 867/8. New Great and Pearls closed at 206/4 and 198/12 respectively.

There was very little support to Tata Iron shares, Ordinary showed steadiness after opening at 61/12 improved and closed at 62/4. Defferds ruled easy and closed at 177/8.

Imperial Bank shares were done at 1507/8 at the opening, but ruled easy towards the close at 1502/8.

In the miscellaneous section, the sessions ruled quiet with a little business and prices do not show much change.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid. | Quotations Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 1-2 | 77 | 4 |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 86 | |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 1-2 | 67 | XD |
| Central | 25 | 1-4 | 30 | |
| Eastern | £5 | 9 p.c. | 84 | |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1502 | 8 |
| Imperial Contributory | 125 | 10 | 375 | |
| Union | 5 | 0 4 0 | 4 | 2 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | | |
| Bundi | 10 | | 20 | |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 1-2Y | 30 | |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | | 146 | 4 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | | 123 | 12 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | | 320 | |
| Punjab Cement O | 10 | | 6 | 12 |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 8Y | 52 | |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.c. | 900 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.c. | 149 | |
| Central Province | 700 | 70 p.c. | 108 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 102 | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 pc. | 93 1-2 | |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 100 | |
| Larkana | 100 | 5 p.c. | 80 | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.c. | 82 1-2 | |
| Pachora Jammai | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 110 | |
| Sind Light | 100 | 12 p.c. | 150 | |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 8 p.c. | 705 | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 78 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. | 250 | | 195 | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 350 | | 237 | 8 |
| Scindi Steam | 15—0— | | 13 | 6 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 169 | 5 p.c. | 81 | |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1,000 | | 835 | |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | | 960 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4-8 | 137 | 8 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 3-8 | 67 | 4 |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 95 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | | 75 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O | 1,000 | 30 | 1067 | 8 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 990 | |
| Tata power O. | 1,000 | | 607 | 8 |
| Tata power P. | 1,000 | | 837 | 8 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Barsi Press | | | 435 | |
| Akbari | 500 | | 160 | |
| Fort | 475 | | 300 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 500 | 20-35 | 10,25 | |
| Indian Cotton | 126 | 20 | 220 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | | 226 | |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 840 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | | 975 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 540 | |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 510 | |
| Volkart U.P. | 500 | 40 | 510 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | | 250 | |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 485 | |
| Maneckjee Petit | 1,000 | 30 | 1850 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | | 72 | 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | | 92 | 8 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | | 2100 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur | 250 | | 132 | 8 |
| Mysore | 50 | 4 | 117 | 8 |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 140 | |
| New Great Eastern | 300 | nil | 306 | 4 |
| Osmanshahi (100) | 7 | | 60 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 12 | 49 | 12 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 10 | 397 | 8 |
| Premier | 100 | | 14 | |
| Sasoon Cotton | 100 | | 17 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | | 587 | 8 |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 8075 | 450 7900 | 11 |
| Simplex | 260 | | 145 | |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | | 32 | 2 |
| Standard | 500 | 40 | 1350 | |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 18 | 508 | 12 |
| Swan | 100 | | 152 | 8 |
| Tata Mill O. 17 | 500 | | 120 | |
| Vishnu CottonO. | 500 | 90 | 2500 | |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 599 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | | 17 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. | 125 | 7-8 | 576 | 4 |
| B. Burm T. Corporation New | 00 | 3 | 170 | |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 10 | 4 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | 4-12 | 50 | |
| British Burma Petroleum | Sh.8 | 0-4-0 | 6 | 14 |
| ndo Burma Petroleum | 100 | | 185 | |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 125 | |
| Mackenzie | 100 | 30 | 335 | XD |
| New Union Flour Mills | 100 | | 30 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50 | 640 | |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas | 100 | | 90 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. | 150 | 6 p.c.y. | 127 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. | 100 | | 80 | |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 30 | | 176 | 8 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co. | 75 | | 62 | 4 |
| Thacker | 50 | | 105 | |
| Telephone | 50 | nil | 38 | |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES | | | | |
| Empire of India | 50 | 22-8 | 715 | |
| Industrial & Prudential | 6 | 1.4 p.c. | 4 | |
| Jupiter | 15 | | 5 | 2 |
| New India | 25 | ly | 22 | |
| Oriental Life | 100 | 30 p.c. | 1125 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | 0-6-0 | 5 | 1 |
| MILLS | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 10 | 397 | 8 |
| Alliance | 100 | | 30 | |
| Apollo | 50 | | 9 | |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47. Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/5; 1945-55 Rs. 107/5.

### SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Following improvement in London quotations our market ruled steady prices improved to 59/12. At this level there was freer selling by Japanese Banks estimated about 1800 bars, prices broke badly to 59/2. Later on there was scattered buying and the market closed as under:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 59 6 0 |
| Posh delivery | 59 6 0 |
| Mah delivery | 59 6 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 58 14 0 |
| Double options premiums:— | |
| Mah delivery | 1 6 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 2 4 0 |

### GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan.

The gold market rules quiet but st. Closing prices are as under:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Ready | 21 6 9 |
| Posh delivery | 21 6 6 |
| Mah delivery | 21 6 9 |
| Fagan delivery | 21 7 3 |
| Double options premium:— | |
| Mah delivery | 0 1 3 |
| Fagan delivery | 0 2 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assur Virjee | 6 | | 2 8 |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 210 |
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | 15 | 305 |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 8 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc., | 250 | 25 | 992 8 |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | | 8 |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | | 55 |
| Bradbury | 250 | nil | 250 |
| Bradbury P. | 250 | 7 p.c. | 110 |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | | 70 |
| Century | 100 | 20y | 410 |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 510 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 468 12 |
| Ceylon | 100 | | 49 |
| Colaba Land | 100 | | 137 8 |
| Coorla | 100 | | 142 8 |
| Crescent | 100 | 4 | 179 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | | 200 |
| David | 500 | | 240 |
| Dawn | 250 | 40 | 689 |
| E. D. Sassoon United O. | 7/8 | 1 2 | 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | nil | 210 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | nil | 135 |
| Elphinstons O. | 100 | | 29 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | | 230 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 25 | 867 8 |
| Finlay | 100 | nil | 128 12 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,000 | | 620 |
| Globe | 100 | | 38 12 |
| Gokak | 100 | 5 | 118 12 |
| Indoostan | 1,000 | 125 | 1370 |
| Indian Blaching. | 100 | 6 | 165 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1000 |
| Indore Malwa United | 100 | 18-12 | 340 4 |
| Jam she O. | 250 | | 75 |
| Khatau Makanjee | Nil | | 102 8 |
| Kilachand | 25 | | 4 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | | 1159 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 5950 |
| Madhora Scindia | 100 | | 20 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 100 | | 131 |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | | | | | | | | 397 8 |
| Bombay Cotton | | | | | | | | 305 |
| Bombay Dyeing | | | 915 | 915 | 911 4 | 912 4 | | |
| Century | | | 411 4 | 414 4 | 408 12 | 410 | | |
| Central India | 512 8 | 512 8 | 508 12 | 508 12 | | | | |
| Colaba Land | | | | | | | | 137 8 |
| Crescent | | | | | | | | 170 |
| Edward Sassoon | | | | | | | | 135 |
| Fazulbhoy | | | 870 | 870 | 867 8 | 867 8 | | |
| Finlay | | | | | | | | 128 12 |
| Globe | | | | | | | | 38 12 |
| Gokak | | | | | | | | 117 8 |
| Indian Bleaching | | | | | | | | 165 |
| Indore Malwa | | | | | | | | 340 |
| Kohinoor | | | | | | | | 1140 |
| Madhowjee | | | | | | | | 121 4 |
| Mathuradas | | | | | | | | 72 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | | | | | | | | 99 |
| Mysore | | | | | | | | 117 8 |
| New Great | | | 310 | 310 | 306 4 | 306 4 | | |
| Pearl | | | 501 4 | 504 | 497 8 | 493 12 | | |
| Pabany | | | | | | | | 210 |
| Phoenix | | | | | | | | 397 8 |
| Simplex | | | | | | | | 145 |
| Swadeshi | 512 8 | 512 8 | 508 12 | 508 12 | | | | |
| Swan Mills | | | | | | | | 152 8 |
| Tata Mills | | | | | | | | 139 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | | |
| Alcock | | | | | | | | 250 |
| Bombay Steam | | | | | | | | 193 12 |
| Bundi Cement | | | | | | | | 29 |
| Central India Mining | | | | | | | | 30 |
| Indian Cement | | | | | | | | 116 4 |
| Katni Cement ord. | | | | | | | | 123 12 |
| Shivarajpur | | | | | | | | 32 4 |
| Tram Co. Ord. | | | | | | | | 137 8 |
| Tata Hydro | 1070 | 1070 | 1065 | 1067 8 | | | | |
| Tata Iron & Steel ord. | 61 12 | 62 3 | 61 8 | 62 4 | | | | |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def. | 180 | 180 | 173 12 | 177 8 | | | | |
| Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent | | | | | | | | 77 4 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent. | | | | | | | | 108 4 |

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre 6.15 p.m. Mirovitch and Borissoff Farewell Concert.
Back Bay Reclamation Inspection, at 7.45 a.m., Chowpatty Level-crossing.
Mr. B. S. Rowntree's lecture on "Business and Citizenship," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 27.

Improvement Trust Board meets at the Corporation Hall, 3.40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 28.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of January 13 due at 5 a.m.
Lecture on "Capital and Labour" by B. Seebohm Rowntree, at Servants of India Society's Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Inter-College Sports Oval 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 29.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Anaual meeting of the Senate, Special Convocation 4 p.m.

### REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY.

The sterling purchased in India and remitted during the week ending 22nd January were £825,000. The total remittances from 1st April, 1926 to 22nd January, 1927, are £24,575,000.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the 27th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

### SIR L. WILSON HOSPITAL FUND COLLECTION.

On Saturday last the Parel Municipal Marathi Boys' School organised and held a concert in the Damodar Thackersey Hall and collected a decent sum of R101 towards the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

### ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The ninth annual athletic sports of the Aryan Education Society's High School will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m., on the Wilson College Gymkhana grounds, Bombay, when Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, will preside.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and another programme from 6.30 to 7.45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres. Substation 2 KC. will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. wavelength 380 metres.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 22rd instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The Clan line s.s. "Macfayden" left Liverpool on the afternoon of 22nd instant.

The Clan line s.s. "Macindoe" left Suez on the evening of the 1st instant.

### BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union, to be held at the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, (the 27th instant). Mr. Nanabhai will introduce a discussion on the present science course of the S. L. C. examination.

### BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS

The first annual general meeting of the Council will be held at the office of the Social Service League, Bombay, on Saturday (29th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside.

### MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 14th Annual General meeting of the residents' Association, Matunga will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 9 p.m. in the compound of the bungalow of Seth Velji Lakhamsee.

### HINDI LECTURES.

Shrijut Ganapati Aryopdeshak Vedic Anusandham Karta of Delhi will deliver two Pravachans in Hindi to-day (Wednesday) and Friday (the 28th instant) at 9 p.m. at Parel, as under:

To-day (Wednesday) on "Greatness of the Vedas," in the compound of the Damodar Thakarsi Hall, Poibavdi.

Friday (Jan. 28) on "Uplift of Humanity through the Vedas," in the open ground behind Gopal Bhuwan, Saitan Chowki.

### BANDRA CATHOLIC FISHERFOLKS' ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday (the 30th instant) there will be a Thanksgiving High Mass with sermon, Benediction and Te Deum at 8.30 a.m. at St. Peter's Church, Bandra, in honour of St. Joseph, the patron of the Association. After the Divine Services, the members will meet in one of the St. Stanislaus' School Class Rooms for general meeting, reading of the Report and Elections. On the following day there will be a Requiem Mass for the Deceased Members of the Association at 7 a.m. at St. Peter's.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimani, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 2nd proximo.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

### A RAO SAHEB ENTERTAINED.

A function was held at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Saturday last when members of the Finance Department of the Bombay Secretariat met to congratulate Mr. B. M. Rane, a senior Superintendent in the Department, for the title of "Rao Saheb" conferred on him in the New Year's Honours. Mr. J. V. Joshi, Assistant Secretary of the Department was voted to the chair. Speeches were made by various speakers eulogising the services of Rao Saheb Rane.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR'S STRANGE ADVENTURE.

### FUNNY REQUEST DURING INSPECTION

The public agitation in the matter of prostitution has evidently awakened the powers that be to make a move in the matter. Accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, the Hon. Mr. Rieu made a tour of inspection through what is known as the "tolerated area" of the city, the highways and byways of Kamatipura. As the Commissioner was busily explaining to Mr. Rieu the various aspects of the locality, a Hindu, Bhelsoo, evidently unaware of the identity of the two officials, appeared before them, and, making his best bow,, invited them to see "nice Arab dancing girls upstairs". His request was complied with in a manner astonishing to himself, for Sergeant Barton immediately clapped the handcuffs on the presumptuous host and marched him away. He will be charged on Tuesday morning for soliciting under the Prostitution Act before Mr. G. R Khairaz 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon

## FIFTEEN PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

### OLD OFFENDER COMMITED

Bala Tesso, a habitual offender, has been committed to the next criminal sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft. While the complainant, Bharsu Ghussoo, a dhobie, was busy washing clothes, the accused appeared on the scene and sneaked off with a bundle of clothes but was seized. Mr. DeCunha the police prosecutor, informed the court that the accused had a calendar of fifteen convictions and had been served with many punishments, including solitary confinement. He requested the court to commit the accused to the Sessions. His Worship made the order as prayed for.

## GAMBLING IN COACH FACTORY.

Armed with a warrant, Mr. Vanjara, Deputy Inspector of Police at the Nagpada Police Station raided the premises of one Shudat Alli Baboo which are used for the purpose of a coach-factory, on the 9th October last. A search revealed the sum of Rs. 190 concealed in a trunk. The accused was seated on a cot when the police arrived studying a race book, while some others, who were arrested, had betting slips in their hands with loose cash. Mr. Junglewalla Sixth Presidency Magistrate, held that the evidence that the premises were used as a gaming house was insufficient and acquitted the accused of that charge. His Worship however, convicted the accused for gaming and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30/-. The cases of the remaining accused are under consideration.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended.

## OPIUM SMUGGLER SENT TO JAIL.

The Excise Department had a fine haul on Monday when two men were arrested for smuggling opium and liquor. In the first case, Excise Inspector Howis on receiving information deputed Mr. Butterfield of his department to keep a watch on a Mohmedan named Gulamhussein. The latter engaged a boat at Apollo Bunder at 12 noon on Monday and was sailing when the boatman was ordered back by Mr. Butterfield. At the shore Gulahhussein was searched in the presence of a panch and opium valued at Rs. 425 was found on his person. He was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday and was found guilty. In view of his one previous conviction he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## CONVICTED FOR SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

John Finlay DeSouza a Goan Christian was arrested on Monday night at 10 p.m. by Inspector H. Mistry for selling liquor without a license in the 2nd Marine Street. A bogus customer was sent to the accused and being served with liquor he was at once arrested. The accused pleaded guilty, and Mr. H. P. H. Dastur fined him Rs. 30.

## POST OFFICE COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS.

### RECORD SURPLUS.

RUGBY, Jan. 24.

Commercial accounts of the post office for the year ended March 31st show a net surplus of 6,667,000 which is the highest recorded except for 1913. Postal services produced a profit of over seven millions and the profit on the telephones exceeded half a million. The telegraph service showed a loss of 1,300,000 which represents an improvement of 300,000 pounds on the previous year. The total expenditure for the year exceeded 55 million pounds of which 33 millions were absorbed in salaries, wages and allowances.—B. O. W.

## C.-IN-C. ON TOUR IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Commander-in-Chief shortly proceeds on a tour of the United Provinces visiting Lucknow, Benares, and Cawnpore for inspection of garrisons there. Later, His Excellency will visit Bareilly and Roorkee inaugurating the War Memorial at the School of Engineering at the latter place. At the end of the Delhi session the Legislative Assembly he will, as at present arranged, proceed to Karachi and Quetta fly over Baluchistan and Waziristan and inspect the Frontier Post in that area.—A. P.

## HIGH COURT

### A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

### ALLEGED LOSS BY RIVAL'S CONDUCT

Before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court came up the hearing of the suit filed by Pursottam Vishram against Kanji Begha and three others claiming Rs. 10,000 as damagse causing wrongful loss to his business.

The plaintiff is doing business as a goldsmith at Musjid Bunder Road. The defendants who are brothers are doing the same business in partnership, and have their shop next to that of the plaintiff. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the defendants had on various occasions falsely and maliciously represented to several of his customers, that his goods were spurious and inferior, and as a result the customers had refused to buy the plaintiff's goods. The plaintiff had thereby suffered loss in his business. In 1922, the defendants had maliciously induced one Kalidas, who was in the employ of the plaintiff, to leave the latter's service, and it was with great difficulty that the plaintiff had prevailed upon him to rejoin his service. This conduct of the defendants had put the plaintiff to great loss and inconvenience. The defendants had been again trying to do the same in respect of the man, whom they had also asked to induce other workmen of the plaintiff to leave his service.

The plaintiff further alleged that on June 15, 1926 the defendants came rushing to the plaintiff's shop with *lathis* and goldsmith's instruments, and created a great disturbance. On the next day also they created a similar row at the plaintiff's shop. As a result of this, several customers who had come there were frightened and left the shop without buying the plaintiff's goods. By reason of the above conduct of the defendants, the plaintiff had sustained loss in his business, which he estimated at Rs. 10,000. Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be restrained by an injunction from repeating such a disturbance at his shop, from inducing the plaintiff's servants to leave his service, and from slandering the plaintiff in his business. The plaintiff also asked for Rs. 10,000 damages from the defendants.

After the suit was filed, on 13th July last, the parties agreed to refer all matters in dispute to the joint arbitration of Shah Shivji Raisey and Shah Khimji Deoji. The arbitrators gave their award on 15th July, directing the plaintiff and the defendants not to obstruct each other in their business, and to bear their own costs in these proceedings. The defendants, however, having repudiated the award, the suit came on for hearing for trial of the issue whether the dispute had been adjusted and terminated by arbitration as alleged by the plaintiff who asked for a decree in accordance with the award.

The defendants denied that the arbitrators had properly heard them, and stated that no opportunity was given to them or their witnesses to put their case. The arbitrators had wrongly held in the award that the defendants had no defence, and they had given the award in collusion with the plaintiff. The defendants further submitted that the fourth defendant had not signed the reference paper for arbitration, and in the absence of his consent the award was not binding on them.

After hearing counsel for the parties, Mr. Justice Kemp passed a consent decree as follows, confirming some terms of the awhrd dated 15th July, 1926: (1) Defendants not to harass the plaintiff or cause any loss to him, and *vice versa*: (2) Plaintiff's suit is dismissed: (3) Defendants and plaintiff to pay Rs. 175 and Rs. 125 respectively to *dharmada* (in charity) (4) Each party to bear his own cost.

Sir Thomas Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendents.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS

The first criminal session of the current year commenced yesterday at the High Court when Mr. Justice Mirza presided.

The calendar contains 18 cases, out of which four are of murder and culpable homicide, three of forgery, three of kidnapping and rape, and the remaining of other offences.

## ACQUITTED OF CHEATING.

### A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

A case of alleged cheating by two men Shivram Govind and Sakaram Abaji resulted in their acquittal in the Court of Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case make interesting reading. The complainant, a woman Sitabai, was, it is alleged returning from a Marwari shop with a sum of R400, the proceeds of the pledge of ornaments by her at the shop in question. The two accused accosted her and learning that she had R400 with her, showed her a cheque for R800, and pleaded for the loan of R400 to meet urgent necessities, promising her the return of her money and a further sum of R100 by way of reward. The woman was finally coaxed and cajoled into parting with the money and the accused drove her to various places, leaving her finally at the New Customs House. Here she was told to wait while they went inside to cash the cheque. They never returned and the woman tired of waiting returned home and informed the police who arrested the accused in due course.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Junglewalla, discussed the evidence of the complainant and expressed his dissatisfaction at the nature of her evidence. Her identification of the two accused was not satisfactory. A doubt arose in His Worship's mind as to therefore compelled to give them the benefit the identity of the accused and he was of the doubt, acquitting both of them.

## WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

### BULLET FOUND IN STOMACH.

### HUSBAND ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

How the compulsory production of death certificate signed by a qualified medical practitioner helps the police in tracing suspicious deaths was once again demonstrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Thairiyabai Paul (25) a Madrasi woman employed as a cook at Colaba, who was found dead with a bullet wound in her stomach in her house on Monday morning and the Municipal Medical Officer, Dr. Bhat, refused to give the usual death certificate. The evidence showed that the deceased was living with her husband Ramaswamy, and on Monday morning was found suddenly dead. The husband with some neighbours made preparation for the burial, and called on the Municipal dispensary for a death certificate, from Dr. Bhat. His statement before the medical officer being found not satisfactory, Dr. Bhat preferred to go himself and examine the dead body before issuing the required certificate. To his surprise, however, he found that the woman did not die a natural death as was told by the husband, who had stated that the deceased was suffering from stomach ache for the past few days and was suddenly found dead, but saw a punctured wound in the stomach resembling that of a bullet wound. On further examination in the house he discovered blood-stained clothes and reported the matter to the police.

Sergeant Fish of the Colaba police station immediately went to the scene and removed the body to the morgue for the Coroner's inquest. He then arrested the husband and on an enquiry learnt that the suspect Ramaswamy, husband of the deceased, had come home with three others (1) Jaffer, (2) Ganesh and (3) Shingli awfully drunk on Sunday night. To the police he stated that he did not know what happened that night, but in the early part of Monday morning the deceased who was suffering from severe stomach pain for some time past complained of excruciating pain and he went to her sister to call and nurse her. On his return he found her dead.

The police surgeon in his post mortem examination found a bullet an inch long from the stomach.

The police arrested Jaffer and Ganesh but Shingli the third suspect is still at large.

The Coroner after recording the identification evideence has postponed further hearing.

## STEALING BINOCULARS AT RACE COURSE.

### A NEAT ARREST

George Martin, a Mangalorean Christian was neatly arrested on Monday morning by the City Police on the charge of stealing a pair of binoculars valued at R150 at the Race Course on Saturday last from a member who had left them on his seat and gone away for a short while. Missing his field-glasses, he informed the police who apprised Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Opticians of the loss of the field glasses which was of their manufacture. On Monday morning, the accused visited Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, with the object of disposing them. The firm's assitant recognised the binoculars and had the accused arrested. A further search of the accused disclosed a silver cigarette case evidently another piece of stolen property, which has led to the police to believe that they are on the track of some more 'finds.' The accused has been remanded into custody by Mr. S. R. Khairaz the Second Presidency Magistrate.

## EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

### BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION'S RESOLUTIONS

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Labour Union in its meeting held on Tuesday passed the following resolutions about the strike in the Emperor Edward Mill:

(1) The Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, having heard the grievances of the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill and the account of the negotiations carried on Mr. R. R. Bakhale with the Manager for their redress, is satisfied (i) that the workers of that mill did all they could under the circumstances to get the dispute settled amicably by means of negotiations and (ii) that they declared their second strike when the door of the negotiations was closed owing to the Manager's refusal to make inquiries in consultation with the workers' representatives, the General Secretary of the Union into the question of rates immediately after the resumption of work on Wednesday last.

(2) This meeting calls upon the workers in Bombay to sympathise with the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill in their present struggle.

(3) This meeting further calls upon the workers on strike in the Emperor Edward Mill to behave quietly and peacefully and do nothing which may hamper the prospects of an early settlement.

(4) This meeting appoints a sub-committee of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, M.L.C., R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., Syed Munavar, M.L.C., S. H. Jhabwala, R. R. Bakhale and two workers from the Emperor Edward Mill to deal with the strike situation and carry on negotiations with the Manager and Agents of that mill, the Bombay Millowners Association and Government with a view to bring about an early settlement of the strike.

## DEATH OF MR. EUGENE TURPIN.

PARIS.—The death has occurred of Mr. Eugene Turpin, inventor of melinite.—Reuter's Special Service.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE MEETING.

### HOUSING PROBLEM AND SLUM AREAS

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to the Administration Report ending March, 1926. Mr. K. F. Nariman who opened the attack severely criticised the activities of the Trust and said it had neither improved slums nor developed the city. Areas like Cuffe Parade, Gamdevi and Hughes Road were given more attention than the slums of Kamathipura which were left untouched. It was a shame to see Dharavi in its present condition and he regretted that the trust had done nothing for it. Referring to the Tribunal of Appeal he said Rs. 82,000 were spent for about ten references which he considered too costly especially as the High Court was accessible for dispensing justice.

The chairman, Sir V. A. Dabholkar, remarked that he opposed the motion for the Tribunal of Appeal in the Legislative Council but it was the Swarajists who wanted it.

Mr. Nariman then spoke on the housing problem and said the chawls were left vacant as the rent was too high.

AMALGAMATION WITH MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then said the trust was for the transitional period, and it ought not to exist any longer as there was not even one-fifth of the former activity of the trust. He suggested its amalgamation with the Bombay Municipality without delay as it could be worked more cheaply and more efficiently thereby. He asked why Fanaswadi, Umarkhady, and Mandvi areas were not touched so far and preference was given to the Cuffe Parade, Gamdevi and such other areas. The activities of the trust, he said, had worsened the condition of the poor and he hoped the meeting would pass a resolution to immediately amalgamate the trust with the Bombay Municipality

Mr. M. A. Khan pointed out that the Tribunal of Appeal would cease to exist in September next. He then arrested the husband and on an enquiry learnt that the suspect Ramaswamy, husband of the deceased, had come home with three others (1) Jaffer, (2) Ganesh and (3) Shingli awfully drunk on Sunday night. To the police he stated that he did not know what happened that night, but in the early part of Monday morning the deceased who was suffering from severe stomach pain for some time past complained of excruciating pain and he went to her sister to call and nurse her. On his return he found her dead.

The police surgeon in his post mortem examination found a bullet an inch long from the stomach.

The police arrested Jaffer and Ganesh but Shingli the third suspect is still at large.

The Coroner after recording the identification evideence has postponed further hearing.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The chairman replying to criticisms of Dr. Viegas said, the Trust was carrying out the schemes Dr. Viegas, and his colleagues approved many years ago. He failed to see why Dr. Viegas allowed Hughes Road, and Cuffe Parade to be developed when he was a trustee instead of Fanaswadi and Kamathipura.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday next at 2 p.m. when the budget estimates will be discussed.

## ATHLETICS.

### THE OLYMPIC TRIALS

BOMBAY'S TEAM SELECTED.

The team to represent the Bombay Presidency in the Olympic Trials at Calcutta on February 3rd and 5th has been selected and will leave Bombay on January 28th by the Nagpur mail. The following is the list:—

D. B. Chavan, Maratha Union, Karachi, Five miles and one mile.

R. A. Sneddon, Y.M.C.A., 220 Yards, 100 Yards and 120 Yards Hurdles.

P. A. D'Avoine, Y.M.C.A., 220 Yards, 100 Yards, and 120 Yards Hurdles.

M. Pinto, B.B. & C.I. Rly., 440 Yards.

H. S. Lynn, Y.M.C.A., Long Jump and 220 Yards.

J. A. Scott, Bombay City Police, Shot Put.

P. B. Katrecha, Grant Medical College, Long Jump and High Jump.

R. K. Deshpande, Elphinstone College, 880 Yards and One Mile.

G. D. Punewalla, Zoroastrian Physical Culture League, 440 Yards.

The selection has been a good one on the whole and the chosen athletes have shown themselves capable of bearing the responsibility of the honour of the Presidency. D. B. Chavan performed very well here but he will have to improve upon his timings here if he is to take a place in the two races. We should have liked to have seen Mr. Srinivas figuring in the selected number. If ever a man deserved a place, it was this athlete. He ran a very plucky race in the five mile event and proved himself to be a comfortable winner. Punewalla certainly does not stand a chance in the 440 and he could well be replaced by the long distance runner. H. S. Lynn's best distance is the 100 yards and it would have been better if he had been enterd for this event rather than the 220, a distance at which M. Pinto is a remarkably good performer. The long jump holds out good prospects to Lynn who has proved his worth in the event.

It is not likely that Bombay will figure in the hurdles. D'Avoine who is the best man here, has never been able to improve on his time of 17 seconds, and Calcutta has more than one man who can be relied on to do the sticks in less. Chatterjee and Hildreth should have no difficulty in doing this. The man who is most likely to come off is D'Avoine. He has a good stride and always finishes very strongly. He should do well in the 100 yards and 220 yards.

## DADABHAI STATUE.

In our yesterday's Note on the above subject Mr. Talim was, through a printer's mistake, said to have prepared the statue in granite. The statue by Mr. Talim is in bronze and the pedestle designed and and erected by Messrs. Chambers & Co. is in granite.

## THE BOHRA HIGH PRIEST IN BOMBAY

The High Priest of the Bohra community Sardar Syedna Taher Sayafuddin Saheb after a long tour through the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, and Ceylon arrived here yesterday morning. He was brought from Kalyan in a special train to Victoria Terminus where over two thousand Bohra gentlemen were present to receive him. After he was garlanded, he was taken in a procession.

## LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Tokio.—Replying to questions in the Lower House to-day, Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, said that although Japan was unable wholly to follow the British policy in China, Anglo-Japanese friendship had not been impaired. The authorities saw little sign of Bolshevism about Canton troops whose attitude towards Japan was friendly. Japan was doing her best to find a common ground of action among the Powers with regard to China, but owing to the varied interests involved, co-operation was not easy to obtain.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 25.

The Yeotmal Municipal Committee at its general meeting held last night, resolved to present Mahatma Gandhi with an address of welcome, when he visits this place on the 5th February.—A. P.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mr. Gilligan and other members of the M. C. C. team left Madras tonight for Colombo. A large gathering was present on the railway station including Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice, Dr. Subrayan, Chief Minister.—A. P.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

### MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 13.67 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 13.70 |
| Difference | +.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 13.58 |
| Difference | —.09 |

LIVERPOOL.

London, Jan. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 7.29 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 7.24 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 7.28 |
| Difference | —.01 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sowri | Rs. 260-8-0 |
| Kandy | „ 260-4-0 |

## MR. PERCEVAL LANDON DEAD.

### JOURNALIST-DRAMATIST AND AUTHOR.

The death has occurred of Mr. Perceval Landon.—Reuter.

(Mr. Perceval Landon, Bar-at-Law, Special Correspondent, Dramatist, and Author, was born in 1869 and was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1895. He worked as Special Correspondent for "The Times in the South African War (1899-1900) and again in 1903 and 1904 in the Expedition to Lhasa. He also worked as Special Correspondent for the "Daily Mail" for the Delhi Durbar, China, Japan and Siberia in 1903. He represented the "Daily Telegraph" as its Special Correspondent for India at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit to India in 1905-6, also for Persia, India and Nepal (1908), for India and Japan in 1921-22 at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit. He is the author of several publications, including "The Story of the Indian Mutiny.")

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay attended the planting of trees by the Boy Scouts at Worli on Tuesday the 25th January.

The Old Paulines held their Annual Dinner at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 25th January. The following were present:—The Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Wilson, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. F. G. Arnould, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. A. P. Goldney, Lt. Colonel A. de C. Rennick, Mr. A. M. Green, Major H. N. G. Geary, Mr. R. K. Rice, Mr. G. S. Walters, Mr. E. W. Perry, Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, Mr. C. E. Hall, Mr. H. J. May, Mr. C. H. Gadsden, Mr. P. C. Penberthy, Captain D. F. Brown, Mr. E. M. Blake, Mr. E. Radbone and Mr. A. J. Cornfield.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir is giving a farewell luncheon in honour of Sir John Wood, Resident in Kashmir, on the 26th instant at the Ranbir Mahal. Sir John is proceeding on the 28th instant on leave preparatory to retirement.

## FRENCH GOLD TO AMERICA

### SHIPMENT ARRIVES AT NEW YORK

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Paris.—Havas Agency states that Le Matin states that shipment of French gold has arrived at New York representing value of gold bought by Banque de France from public. Banque de France has received in exchange an equivalent sum in dollars which, remaining in the United States, will produce interest for the benefit of the French Treasury. This important reserve added to the loans raised abroad by the large French communities and societies with the aggregate total of about two billion francs will strengthen the franc against a possible future speculative manipulations. —Reuter's Special.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 26, 1927.


## STONE FOR BREAD.

Lord Irwin's first speech to the Indian Legislative Assembly was as disappointing in substance as it was happy in its manner and tone. The explanation of this paradox is not difficult to discover. The policy which the Viceroy adumbrated in his speech is a policy dictated by the British Cabinet—a policy of which the main object is to keep India under the political and economic domination of Britain as long as possible. In accordance with this policy the only answer to India's demand for the bread of freedom is the stone of repression and contemptuous defiance of public opinion, of which the most recent illustration is the disallowance of the adjournment motion on the despatch of Indian troops to China. Lord Irwin has sincerely sought to sweeten the bitter pill of disappointment and Pandit Motilal Nehru tersely summed up the character of his whole speech when he declared that is was the same old story delivered by a thorough gentleman in a gentlemanly manner. But as harsh words break no bones, sweet words butter no parsnips. Lord Irwin was anxious to assure India of his genuine friendship for her. But the test of friendship is in conduct. Lord Irwin's friendship can only be judged not by his expressions of sympathy but by the manner in which he is able to translate that sympathy into action. Far from satisfying this test Lord Irwin has shown how quickly he has definitely and openly ranged himself on the side of those who stand between India and her freedom. In saying so we assume that His Excellency, when he came to India, did so with an open mind. The assumption, however, is, falsified by Lord Irwin's own interpretation of his function as Viceroy of India. Assuring the members of the Assembly that he was speaking frankly, he explained to them how he regarded his position and that of any Governor-General. He said: "As lond as the final control of Indian policy is constitutionally vested in the Secretary of State on behalf of Parliament, it is the duty of the Governor-General, while he holds his office, to guide his conduct in conformity with the general policy approved by the Imperial Government." Lord Irwin has, in short, accepted the humiliating position of being the head of a subordinate branch of the British Government—that is, of a mere tool of the British Government. But he has entirely misconceived his position. For he is not merely the Governor-General. He is also the Viceroy, the representative of His Majesty in India. As Governor-General it may be his duty merely to carry out the orders of the Secretary of State, that is, of the Cabinet, which in practice means the Big Business and the ruling classes of England. But as the representative of His Majesty, it is his duty, if he is true to himself, to put himself in the position of his Indian fellow-subjects, to identify himself with their interests and to represent their aspirations to His Majesty's Government—in short, to demand justice for India and to point out to what extent the policy of His Government fails to satisfy her legitimate demands and how it should be modified. That he has utterly failed to do so is a measure of his misunderstanding of his true function and his bankruptcy of statesmanship. Like his predecessor he has, whatever the original bent of his own mind, chosen to play the role of the apologist of the present order and we must confess that he plays this role with such success as to make him more and not less dangerous to the political progress of the country inasmuch as his earnestness and sincerity in defending the indefensible are apt to induce self-deception in the mind of many a "sober-minded" Indian.

The burden of his speech is to deny to Indians the right to determine their own destiny and to fashion their own constitution. And he denies this right to India on the ground that the British Parliament has constituted itself her trustee, charged with the self-imposed task of leading her along the paths of self-government, and that "although the British race may lack many excellent qualities they can afford to remain unmoved by charges of bad faith which their whole history denies." Those who, like Lord Irwin, appeal to history must be prepared to abide by its verdict. Now, does history support Lord Irwin's contention? Far from it, England did not help America to be free. The latter had to fight for freedom. Self-government was conceded to South Africa by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman only because the disastrous South African War made the graceful concession inevitable. Ireland had to wade through centuries of tyranny, misrule, and bloodshed before she extorted freedom from England. And Egypt? Does history record a more disgraceful instance of a nation's breach of faith? The fate of Damascus and the mandates of Mesopotamia and Palestine are an eloquent commentary on the manner in which the British have kept their plighted word to the Arabs who were seduced by bribery to rise against their Turkish rulers. And what is the lesson of the happenings in China to-day? Is it anything else than this that British imperialism alone is the main obstacle to the satisfaction of the demands of Chinese nationalism? The Indian people, Lord Irwin may do well to note, have not forgotten history and it is because they have not forgotten it that they have ceased to be fooled any longer by the hypocritical cant about progressive realisation of responsible government under the British Parliament's trusteeship. The only test of Parliament's genuine desire to help India to be free is its readiness to rule her with her consent. The humiliation of the despatch of Indian troops to China, and the stifling of the voice of national protest against that humiliation are a fresh proof that England's rule over India is not based on the consent of her people. Lord Irwin's fatuous justification of the Bengal detentions is another proof of the same truth. He is anxious to discuss the question of the internments on its merits but he is not prepared to concede that the arbitrary denial of the elementary rights of a public trial is a confession that this country is in the ultimate resort governed by an autocracy, pure and simple, which is a law unto itself. Nor has he the intellectual honesty to realise that you cannot remove discontent without removing its causes and that repression has never killed but always driven discontent underground.

The Viceroy is pleased to inform us that "those who are anxious to see constitutional advance must either coerce Parliament or convince it." We shall put aside the alternative of coercion, for when India decides to coerce, she will know how to carry out her decision. But is Lord Irwin putting the case fairly when he suggests that India has not convinced all dispassionate critics of her demand about its justice? Has not the present Reforms scheme been tried for six years and found to be wanting? Is not Lord Irwin guilty of gross and inexcusable misrepresentation of her demand when he, following the example of rabid English and Anglo-Indian journals, says that Parliament "must inevitably be gravely disquieted by the language which appears to be inspired by hostility not only to legitimate British interests, but also to the British connexion?" The national demand as embodied in the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly and endorsed by the Congress contains nothing that indicates hostility to either legitimate British interests or connexion and for the British to refuse to meet that demand in a spirit of fair-play and justice is to add insult to the injury of denying India the right of determining her own destiny by arrogating to themselves the function of deciding the time and measure of her political advance. The Government, Lord Irwin pleads, do "invite political parties to show whether or not the ultimate structure which Parliament is seeking to erect is one suitable to Indian conditions and Indian needs." The invitation, if it exists, lacks sincerity. For, not to speak of the Central Government, where autocracy, naked and unashamed, reigns supreme, in the Provinces dyarchy is the refinement of the complete denial of the reality of freedom; for it takes away with one hand what it gives with the other. How can Indian parties show which form of constitutional structure is suited to their needs until they are given the initiative and the power to shape their governmental machinery according to their genius? It is a cruel mockery of the political enslavement of India for the Viceroy to suggest that valuable years have been wasted "in a refusal to play the game, because some of the players did not like the rules". For Lord Irwin forgets the elementary condition of all sport that the rules of the game should not be dictated by one of the parties to the other. Lord Irwin appealed to India to turn away from the path of suspicion and resentment and take to the path of friendship. No one yearns with greater intensity for friendship with Britain than India. But true friendship can only exist between equals who trust each other and are prepared to give more than to take. India has extended the hand of such friendship. It is Britain who has refused to grasp it. And could there be a more convincing proof of her niggardliness and selfishness than her failure to respond to the gesture of reconciliation made by those who, as Lord Irwin himself admitted with satisfaction, have not allowed themselves to be "dissuaded by criticism or opposition from endeavouring to work the new constitution with constructive purpose"? The only response that this gesture has evoked is the nauseating reiteration of the demand for abject surrender. This response is at once a proof of the hollowness of the British Parliament's claim to lead India to self-government and a warning to India that the disunity among her leaders is a greater enemy of her freedom than the desire of the British to dominate her economic and political life.

## A SHARP REMINDER

To her many misfortunes India finds that she must now add another, that of an unfortunate geographical position. It is the proximity of India to China that makes the British Government order the Viceroy to send Indian troops to that country. This is the explanation Lord Irwin gives in his address to the Legislative Assembly and he tries to palliate this gross disregard of public opinion in India in sending out Indian troops without consulting her representatives in the Central Legislature by remarking that they are meant to be utilised for purely defensive action. Non-official members of the Assembly can show their deep sense of resentment at the flouting of popular wishes by the only constitutional step available to them, that of moving an adjournment of the Assembly. But their proposal to do so is disallowed by the Viceroy and his decision is a sharp reminder to all those in the country, who flatter themselves that the Montford "Reforms" have initiated "Parliamentary Government" what a delusion they labour under. As Mr. Jinnah points out, the control of the military government of India is vested under section 33 of the Government of India Act solely in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council. The Governor-General is only an agent of the British Government in charge of a "subordinate branch" managing it under the latter's orders. The only part the people of this country play in all this business is to pay for the crushing military burden. Theirs is not to ask why they should or where the money goes or for what purpose their countrymen who are in military employ can be used at the orders of Downing Street. The fact that when Indian soldiers are used abroad for Imperial services it is the British Exchequer which pays for such use only increases the ignominy of India's position. It brings out in sharper relief the fact so insulting to India that the British Empire wants mercenaries, and that its Dependency must supply them.

# FAMINE CONDITIONS IN DHANDHUKA.

## THOUSANDS DESTITUTE AND STARVING

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It was a tale of piteous agony and tragic starvation that Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, the editor of "Saurashtra," a member of the Ahmedabad District Local Board and also a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, unfolded to me. Though a resident of and an ex-officer of the Limbdi State—which he left when he devoted himself to the service of the country when he joined the Non-co-operation movement—he has made Ranpur (in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District) his home and he has adorned and embellished it not only by building the imposing edifices of "Saurashtra" offices but also by making them the headquarters for the multifarious famine and charitable institutions for the welfare of adjoining British areas and the whole of Kathiawar. Stung, therefore, to the quick by reports of bad crops and the devastation wrought by locusts he has just recently toured round the affected parts of his taluka, and I availed myself of his presence recently in Bombay—where he came to attend a meeting of the Council Nationalist party of which he is a member—to discuss the condition of the people in the villages which he has recently visited.

**THE THREE STATEMENTS.**

"I have visited about 40 villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka," he told me "and after making a house-to-house and farm to farm inquiry in these places, I have, with the collaboration of my colleagues, prepared three kinds of statements which would describe the piteous conditions of the famine-stricken farmers far more effectively than any words of mine. The first of these sets out the usual "annavari" estimates of the crops in these 40 villages, and it has led us to the conclusion that while the crops may be valued at about 6 annas or more in about 20 of these villages, they fall short of even 2 annas in the remaining 20 villages, which are situated in real "Bhal" tract of the Taluka. The second statement sets out the comparative figures of the values of the seeds sown and the crops harvested in these villages and here again we found that the farmers in these 20 affected villages have not realised—from their crops—let alone all other incidental expenses—even the value of the seeds used by them. And finally we have set out in the third statement the debts incurred by the farmers in these villages from Government and sowcars. These again disclose a serious condition indeed. For while the farmers of the most affected villages have already received half a lakh from Government in tagavi, they are indebted to the extent of a lakh and a half to the Sindhis and sowcars. These statements are now being put in shape and will be published at an early date."

**TOTAL FAILURE OF CROPS.**

This will show even to the most carping critic that Mr. Seth and his fellow-workers have carried out their inquiries in the most painstaking and systematic manner. I then questioned Mr. Seth about the actual condition of the people as he found it and he related to me the whole history of their misfortunes. "As you know very well," he said, "rains were late in coming but when they came, they fell in torrents which nearly swept away the first seeds and necessitated exorbitant labour and heavy expenses for weeding away the superfluous growths. These also hampered the process of retilling which was necessitated in many cases. Still the sowcars went on liberally helping the farmers as they expected good kharif and bumper rabi crops. But when finally crops were ready they were largely ruined by all kinds of agricultural pests—Khapa-radi and others—that unfortunately set in to ruin the farmers beyond repair. And you can well imagine their desperate disappointment when to crown everything they finally saw, with tears streaming from their eyes, the disastrous crowd of locusts, many miles long and wide settling down on the last remains of their crops and literally blighting all their hopes for the year and verily driving them to the verge of starvation. And believe me when I tell you that in each one of these twenty villages which I have referred to above, I found hardly two or three persons who had any jowari to live on."

**LIVING ON CATTLE FOOD.**

"How do the large majority maintain themselves?" I asked.

"Well, they first made frantic efforts to get some employment as none is available in heir area. Many left for Cambay and Baroda and Viramgan with their carts and bullocks hoping to ply them in the busy season. But will you be surprised to know that most of them could not only get any work in these distant territories—so depressed are conditions allround—and many of them had to sell away their bullock harness and even their shirts or chaddars to maintain themselves and their cattle on their

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# THE NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE.

## ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION—ITS ACHIEVEMENTS. DIVISION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

(BY KI-AYI.)
III.

In the last article an attempt was made to give a very broad survey of the activities of the International Health Board, a departmental agency of the Foundation, and it was pointed out that as prevention of disease was the leading ideal of scientific medicine the foundation started by making Public Health work in the widest sense of the term as its first objective. Specially and adequately trained personnel was found to be the first requisite for preventive work and the Board had worked to create facilities for training all over the world wherever suitable opportunities offered themselves. But specialised training in Public Health work demands a thoroughly sound training as a doctor of medicine, so the foundation entered the field of medical education and "the rapidly developing work of aiding medical schools in many countries led the trustees in 1919 to set up a Division of Medical Education. Activities of this division have been multifarious.

**SERVICE.**

The Division has sent out experts in medical education to various countries and has continued to gather facts about the medical schools numbering about 450 which are to be found in 74 countries of the world. Following countries have been visited: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Esthonia, Latavia, Lithuania, France, Turkey, Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements, Siam, Canada, England, Scotland, Wales, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Yugo-slavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Mexico, Colombia, Japan, China, Philippines, Java, Indo-Chia, Syria and Switzerland. The data collected have to do with buildings, equipment, curriculum, staff, annual budget, and other significant points. All these surveys have been made at the requests of the countries concerned and have resulted in aids of various forms being given.

**ENDOWMENT OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS.**

The surveys have disclosed wide variations in resources, personnel, standards and aims, due to varying racial, economic, governmental, and social conditions. And though the Foundation has no cut and dried scheme as to how to run schools, it has, by diffusing information, training personnel, and otherwise helping international co-operation between the medical centres the world over, tended to make these differences less pronounced. The tendency now is towards the schools of the University type, controlling its laboratories and hospitals under the direction of full-time staffs, free from the shackles of the vested interests of practitioner professors. Pioneer in the development of schools of this type is the General Board of Education of America—another Rockefeller Trust. The first school to be so organised was the Johns Hoppkins Medical School at Baltimore in 1911. There are now half a dozen schools in the States run on this basis. Such institutions cannot and do not attract teachers by financial rewards, but by providing facilities for teaching and investigating which are not only satisfactory but attractive. With these ideals in view, wherever the Foundation has come across medical centres with faculties fully alive to the trend and needs of scientific medicine and are "likely to make significant experiments, demonstrate progressive methods, and set standards which will have a wide influence" but have lacked funds to carry out their plans, the Foundation has contributed liberally towards buildings or endowment or both, provided the institution will secure from other sources a portion of the cost, or provided a Government will agree to increase the annual budget of maintenance to a designated new level. Upto 1925 the Foundation had helped in varying degrees over 117 schools in 31 different countries making a total contribution of about 20 million dollars. The chief centres helped were—Free University of Brussels (3 1|2 millions), Columbia University (1 million) University College Hospital Medical School (5 1|2 millions), University of Hong-Kong, University of Siam, Universities of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Wales, Montreal, Toronto, Alberta, and Medical School at Singapore, San Paulo and Salvador, and University of Philippines.

**HELPING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.**

Science suffers not only from provincialism but from nationalism, so the Foundation has made it one of its chief aims to facilitate the contacts and inter-communications by which the international exchange of ideas is accomplished. To this end the Foundation has made use of various means. Every year the Foundation

(Continued on page 10).

# Notes of the Day.

**A Spirited Reply.**

To the show of armed force which the British Government is making in China ostensibly to protect the interests of its nationals but in reality to coerce and overawe the Chinese Nationalists, the Southern Government of China has made a spirited and dignified reply in its carefully-worded declaration. It is quite ready to emphasize that consideration of justice due to foreign nationals will not be disregarded by it, but very naturally it points out that foreign gunboats and foreign bayonets can no longer protect them. It is prepared to refer all outstanding questions between the Foreign Powers and Nationalist China to settlement by negotiation, and it makes the significant suggestion that it is quite willing to negotiate separately with any of the Powers concerned. As it is well-known that France, Germany and Belgium have already indicated by their attitude that they are ready to accept such negotiation and as America and Japan are unwilling to use any other form of settlement, Great Britain alone stands in the way of peace with China. This is the manner in which she chooses to express the new orientation of her policy towards China and Chinese Nationalism is hardly likely to tolerate it.

**Children Be Good.**

It is encouraging to learn from the speech with which the Governor of Madras opened the new session of the Legislative Council that he recognises how, although political parties have suffered a change in the country, "there has been no change in the needs and requirements, in the hopes and aspirations of the people of the Madras Presidency and of India as a whole." The only trouble is that while officialdom professes to believe that working the system by the peoples' representatives in the manner it wishes them to work largely meets these hopes and requirements, the people have no illusions on the subject. The Governor's advice, therefore, that there should be a joint endeavour to work that very creaky apparatus will meet with little enthusiasm from the Council. His reference to the Statutory Commission and his exhortation to the legislators to be on their best behaviour was in the circumstances superfluous. "Children, be good, otherwise the plum—of further 'reforms'—will not be yours" has been said so often before by these schoolmasters that the injunction has lost its value.

**A Lesson to Bombay.**

It was the fashion to damn the Presidency of Madras as a "benighted province." How erroneous would that description appear at present with the rapid strides Madras has made? Its latest achievement is the election by the Madras Legislative Council of its only lady member to be Deputy President of that body. Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, with her fine record of civic work, fully deserves the honour. We in Bombay ought to take a lesson from Madras. The unprogressive Government of Bombay are so impervious to the demands of the women of this Presidency for representation in the local legislature that they have refused to nominate a lady to the Legislative Council in spite of the knowledge that the bestowal of one of the seats to be filled in by nomination upon a lady would be very welcome to public opinion which fully sympathises with the women's demands. Is it even now too late for them to ask, say, a man like Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar to retire and repair their mistake?

**A Timely Protest.**

Mr. B. N. Gamadia did well to suggest during the budget debate in the Corporation on Monday that it should hold a special meeting to consider the report of the Mears Committee on the Back Bay Reclamation so that it can lodge a considered protest against the suggestion made by that Committee that a portion of the expenditure on Lloyd's Folly should be passed on to the Corporation. Let the Corporation send in a timely protest to the Government that it will not entertain any proposal asking it to share such expenditure. Let it do so soon otherwise the local Government, as Mr. Gamadia fears, may bring in a bill in the Legislative Council and try to force such expenditure on the Corporation by passing it with the majority it can always command. If anybody ought to share the burden of Lloyd's Folly it is the Government of India. But it is significant that the Mears Committee report has not a word to say about the Central Government's responsibility.

**A Vital Question.**

Mr. Surendranath Das Gupta, President of the Hindustan Seva Samiti in America, makes an appeal for funds in India to fight for the vindication of the rights of citizenship which will be denied to Indians if the Supreme Court in America decides against Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit and reverses the judgment in his favour given by the Circuit Court of Appeal. That Court held that Mr. Pandit had satisfactorily proved his rights of naturalisation, in other words, that he was a "free white citizen" in the eyes of the American law. We hope Mr. Das Gupta's appeal will meet with ready and liberal response in this country because Mr. Pandit's case must be argued before the Supreme Court with the help of the best legal talent available in America. The case is of vital importance to India's self-respect and in fighting for his rights Mr. Pandit is fighting in fact for the honour and recognition of his motherland before the bar of American justice.

**A Right Move.**

The citizens of Poona who sent a requisition to the Municipality of that town asking it to honour Prof. Deodhar and others who gave a brilliant account of themselves in the matches with the M. C. C. in Bombay have taken a very welcome step. It is quite in keeping with the spirit of the New Age in India, which realises the value of physical fitness and talent for sports and is anxious to show its appreciation of it by insisting upon a public commendation of those who give the highest expression to it. Why should there be no welcome on the part of a civic body like the Poona Municipality of those who lent a distinction to the already high record in sport of the Presidency? We hope the requisition will receive early and favourable consideration at the hands of the Poona Aldermen.

# SEAMEN STRIKE FOR CHINA?

## AUSTRALIA REFUSES TO FIGHT CHINA?

### BUSINESS RE-OPENS AT HANKOW.

### BRITAIN'S APOLOGIA FOR DESPATCH OF TROOPS

**The most interesting development in the Chinese situation is that the seamen of Melbourne are reported to have refused to ship any men or materials for fighting against China, and a prominent Labour leader has definitely refused to involve Australia in the Chinese tangle.**

**According to a London message, no offer has been made by the Australian and New Zealand Governments to send troops, as suggested in a message from Peking.**

**British banking and shipping companies at Hankow, on the other hand have reopened business from Monday last. And yet Britain persists in sending large contingents from England and India and publishes a futile apology for this premature and provoking action.**

### VICTORIAN SEAMEN'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Melbourne.—A meeting of the Victorian Seamen has resolved to decline to man the ships carrying soldiers, munitions and foodstuffs for troops acting against China.—Reuter.

### FEDERAL LABOUR PARTY AGAINST INTERVENTION

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Sydney.—Mr. Charlton, the leader of the Federal Labour Party, says that his party is strongly opposed to intervention in China and it will strenuously oppose any action to commit Australia in a foreign war.—Reuter.

### AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TO CHINA

#### PEKING MESSAGE REFUTED

LONDON, Jan. 25.

It is learnt from a well-informed source that hitherto, no offer has been made by the Australian and New Zealand Governments to send troops to China, as suggested in a message from Peking. In the absence of confirmation from Australia and New Zealand, and in view of the fact that both Messrs. Bruce and Coates are now on their way Home, and such decisions could scarcely be taken in their absence, there is little disposition to credit such reports.—Reuter.

### FEDERAL CABINET TO MEET

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Adelaide.—Mr. Page, the acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth has refused either to confirm or deny the report that troops or cruisers have been offered for China. He added that the Federal Cabinet would discuss the matter in Melbourne tomorrow.—Reuter.

### TRUTH ABOUT FANG'S REVERSE

#### BANKS RE-OPENED AT HANKOW

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Shanghai.—According to the best information available here, information on which the authorities depend in connection with the defence arrangements, there is no truth whatever in the newspaper reports that Sun Chuang Fang has suffered reverse at Chekiang. The authorities consider the reports sheer propaganda. A wireless from Hankow says athat banks have reopened there, without any incident.

NO ROOM IN BANK VAULTS.

While hitherto, there has been no indication of the Cantonese seriously threatening Shanghai, there is a continued feeling of anxiety, especially among the Foreign womenfolk, many of whom are preparing to leave, by removing their valuables from their homes to godowns, to be in readiness for shipment. One bank has already intimated that its vaults are too full to receive any more valuables. Safe keeping authorities are taking every precaution. All roads from the boundary on the south of the Settlement have been intersected with barbed wire and also with high wire structures as defence against the missiles.—Reuter.

### BRITISH BUSINESS REOPENED

RUGBY, Jan. 24.

According to the decisions reached after consultation with Mr. O'Malley by the business community in the British concession at Hankow, British banks, shipping companies and merchants who are members of the local British Chamber of Commerce are reopening businesses to-day and will continue open as usual so long as, in their opinion, conditions will permit their so doing in security.

It is hoped that this decision will have a good effect upon the local relations, and that Chinese authorities will show that the confidence placed in their specific undertakings has not been misplaced.—B. O. W.

### PROSPECT OF BUSINESS RESUMPTION

RUGBY, Jan. 24.

No fresh developments are reported from China to-day. It is not yet known in London whether the decision of the commercial community in the British concession at Hankow taken after consultation with Mr. O'Malley to resume business to-day was actually put into operation. Minor episodes at Honkow and elsewhere sustain doubts in some quarters as to the ability of the Chinese authorities to control the Extremists.

Meanwhile the British authorities are continuing preparations to safeguard the lives and interests of the nationals in China, of whom there are about 7,000 in Shanghai. These preparations will be adequate but purely defensive. They are not directed against any party in China nor are they provocative. Their extent is governed by the defensive requirements.—B. O. W.

### SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Nothing fresh has been received from Shanghai to-day, and the general situation is reported officially in London to be no better and no worse than it has been. No further development has taken place in Hankow conversations between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen.

### SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The War Office officially announces that the Shanghai Defence Force will consist firstly of the Thirteenth Infantry Brigade comprising the First Battalion Middlesex, First Cameronians, First Borders and First Green Howards; second; the Fourteenth Infantry Brigade comprising the second Coldstream Guards, First Bedford Regiment, Second Borders and First Devons; Thirdly, the Twentieth Indian Infantry Brigade Artillery and Armoured Car Company and Auxiliary Services. Commander Major-General John Duncan leaves for Shanghai tomorrow troops following as soon as transport is available.—Reuter.

### WORLD'S LARGEST SUBMARINE.

#### TO JOIN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

H.L. the largest submarine in the world has left for Malta from Portsmouth to join the Mediterranean Fleet.

39 officers and men of the R. A. F. have arrived at Portsmouth to accompany the Marines to China.

### FOG PREVENTS MARINES' DEPARTURE

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Owing to a fog the departure of the battalion of marines rom Portsmouth to China on board steamship "Zeeland" was cancelled for to-day. It is probable they will embark to-morrow.—Reutre.

### INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

#### TO LEAVE ON SUNDAY BY S. S. "SIRDHANA."

CALCUTTA, January 25.

The Associated Press authoritatively understand that one battalion of British troops will embark for China aboard the "Takliwa" on Thursday, and two battalions of Indian troops by the "Sirdhana" on Sunday.

The reports in the Press that munitions are being despatched, and that the Chinese steamer "Ho Sang" will also sail with the troops are contradicted.—A. P.

### S. AFRICA AND INDIA.

#### MR. ANDREWS' PLEA FOR FRIENDSHIP.

#### METROPOLITAN OF INDIA TO VISIT S. AFRICA?

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Cape Town.—The Archbishop of Cape Town presided over a representative meeting of the local clergy and laity which included all denominations. Mr. Andrews who was present at the meeting emphasised the necessity of maintaining friendship between South Africa and India through an interchange of visits during the coming year. The meeting passed a resolution inviting the Metropolitan in India to visit South Africa in this connection.—Reuter's Special.

### DONATION TO UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The International Education Board of New York, one of Rockefeller's Foundations, has offered the University of Edinburgh £74,000 towards the new Department of Zoology. The University has gratefully accepted the offer.—Reuter's Special.

### CABLE ITEM

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Paris.—The four Garibaldi brothers including Ricciotti are sending a letter to M. Doumergue asking leave to return their insignia of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter's Special.

### BRITAIN'S MIGHTY PREPARATION

#### EXCUSE OF LONG DISTANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

With reference to the criticism in some quarters that the British naval and military precautions are disproportionate to those of other nations, it is pointed out that it takes a long time for British troops to reach China and, therefore, it is necessary for Britain to make preparations further ahead than the nations nearer the scene.

EARLY CONVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Certain political quarters have suggested the convocation of Parliament earlier than arranged in consequence of the Chinese developments but it is understood that the date of reassembly is not likely to be changed.

A FILLIP TO RECRUITING.

The trouble in China has given a fillip to recruiting at Whitehall. Marines at Portsmouth are waiting for embarkation in the highest spirits. While a fog in the Channel delayed the arrival of the transport Zeeland, sunshine flooded the barracks at Portsmouth where three bands were playing and the marines were singing very heartily choruses like "The more we are together".

### MISSIONARIES' EVACUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Peking.—Owing to the reverse of Sun Chuan-fang against the Southern troops at Chekiang the British have ordered British missionaries to evacuate Ningpo District. Agitation against the Catholics at Amoy continues.

The Chinese have exhumed seven bodies of babies oing to arranged mutilation by the Catholics. Anti-British agitation is developing at Amoy and Swatow. All American missionaries up-country have temporarily abandoned their quarters and gone to Swatow.—Reuter's Special.

### SENDING TROOPS TO CHINA.

#### DR VARADARAJULU NAIDU'S PROTEST

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Protesting against the mobilisation of an Indian Brigade to China, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu says: "The British virtually rule certain places over which they have the concessions and self respecting China resents this foreign domination and tries to get back the so called concessions allowing freedom of trade. Lasting peace and good will can only be secured on this basis. As in America if Britain will only confine her operation to trade alone, peace would be ensured. Instead, Britain is trying to cow down China by sheer force and is dragging India, who has no quarrels with China, her peaceful neighbour onto mire. The step which the Viceroy has announced may lead to a world war which is unthinkable just now."

He appeals to the all India public bodies, especially the Congress and labour organisations, to protest against this high handedness and uncalled for action against China.—Free Press.

### "A PREMATURE STATEMENT"

#### ASSESSOR SNUBBED IN COURT

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN DELHI MURDER CASE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The trial of Abdul Rashid was continued to-day in the court of Mr. Johnston.

Belram, a shopkeeper of Buru Bastion Road, was the first witness for the prosecution. He stated that he was passing Swami Shraddhanand's house at four in the afternoon on December 23rd and hearing noises inside was attracted upstairs. He saw Dharamsingh lying down and Dharampal holding someone with a pistol in his hand. Cross-examined he stated that he heard people crying out as well as other noises in the Swami's house but he could not distinguish any words. He concluded that there had been an accident and going upstairs he heard Dharamsingh saying that the Swami had been killed. His attention was thenceforth fixed on the accused who did not say anything. He had a talk with the accused before the arrival of the police and in the presence of Professor Inder. He said that on being asked the reason for committing the crime the accused said that the deceased being an enemy of his religion he had killed him. The accused said this in an ordinary tone. Nobody else asked him anything. He did not remember if when he entered the room he could see the Swami. He did not help Dharampal in holding the accused down as going near him he had satisfied himself that the former was strong enough to do it. The witness said that his statement was recorded by the police the same night. He had never seen the accused before the incident. The witness told the Court, that while he was being cross examined, one of the assessors Khwaja Abdul Majid had said to another assessor Mr. Singha, sitting next to him, that the witness seemed to be a false one.

The Court asked Mr. Singha who confirmed the statement and Khwaja admitted it. The Court asked whether it was not premature to make a statement. Khwaja said he was sorry.

The Court: It is not a question of being sorry. You should know your duty as an assessor.

Mr. A. Livingstone was the next witness. He stated that he had been in the gun-making and fishing tackle business for 7 years and had been with Messrs. Manton and Company for four and a half years. Mantons. He was given two cartridges and He had considerable experience of firearms. He was the Manager of the Delhi branch of a pistal alleged to be the accused's and was asked whether the former fitted. One he said fitted the pistol while the other had lost its shape as if had been fired but it appeared to be one that could be fitted in the pistol. The pistol was a Belgian make and an old model. They got pistols of the same make but of another model.

Cross-examined by Saleem he stated that he considered himself competent to express an opinion on such matters and an expert on guns and fire arms.

EVIDENCE OF PROF. INDER

Professor Inder the son of the Swami said that he was in his office when he learnt that his father had been shot. He rushed to the place and saw Dharamsingh lying in the room bleeding and the Swami also lying there bleeding. He asked Dharampal what the matter was and he replied that he was boldbleeding. He asked Dharampal what the ing the assassin. He knew Belram who was present. In his presence Belram asked the accused why he had committed the crime. The accused said that the Swami being an enemy of his faith, he had had killed him. Shortly afterwards the police arrived and Chaitsingh disarmed the accused. Later on the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Orde Senior Superintendent of Police and other police officials arrived. The body of the Swami was left in the room in the custody of some police officials. Next morning Colonel Franklin performed the post mortem examination and before him the witness identified his father. He had seen the accused about three months earlier at a Congress election meeting at Sangam Theatre.—A. P.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND RUSSIA.

#### INVITATION TO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE REFUSED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Geneva.—Replying to the League of Nation's invitation to participate in the forthcoming International Economic Conference M Litvinoff reiterates Russia's refusal to attend the Conference or nominate representatives to any international conference in the Swiss soil.—Reuter.

## "DETRIMENTAL TO PUBLIC INTERESTS"

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

### SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S NEW MOVE

**On Tuesday, the adjournment motion proposed by Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar to raise the Chinese question was, after lengthy preliminary discussion, allowed by the President, as Mr. Iyengar pointed out that he would restrict the issue whether the Government were entitled to send troops without consulting the Legislature. The Home Member objected, but President allowed the motion to be discussed that afternoon unless the Governor-General otherwise directs.**

**Four o'clock in the afternoon was fixed for the discussion, which was stopped due to the Vceroy's disallowance of the motion.**

**When normal business commenced, Sir Basil Blackett announced that the exchange ratio bill would not be brought up for discussion until after the budget was presented. He introduced the other two currency bills which he termed as "liberalism in finance."**

**Sir P. Thakurdas protested against this extraordinary procedure and exposed Sir Basil's move to present the House again with a "fait accompli."**

### DISCUSSION ON CURRENCY BILL

NEW DELHI, January 25.

The Legislative Assembly having been formally inaugurated by the Viceroy yesterday, met this morning to transact the legislative business of the session. There was some excitement over the question of the proposed motion for adjournment. Mr. Cocke, Mr. Joshi and Colonel Gidney were sworn in.

The President then announced that, if the object of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in giving notice of motion for the adjournment of the House was to raise the question of foreign policy, it was clearly out of order.

Mr. Iyengar said the intention was merely to discuss whether Government was entitled to send troops to China without consulting the Legislature.

The President observed that the issue had then been narrowed down.

The Home Member said that discussion on sending troops could not take place without explaining the reason for the same, and would involve discussion of foreign policy which, he thought, might lead to most disastrous results. Discussions were not likely to be kept within a narrow sphere.

Pandit Motilal Nehru assured the House that discussion would be confined to the narrow issue raised by the Viceroy's speech. If members went beyond the narrow limit, the President could check it.

Pandit Malaviya said that just as troops could not be sent out of England without consultation with Parliament, so also should they not be sent out of India without consulting the Indian Legislature. They did not know what developments might take place in the near future. Government should take the precaution of enlisting public support in India for its policy.

After a lengthy discussion, the motion was allowed by the President subject to disallowance by the Governor-General.—A. P.

### "DETRIMENTAL TO PUBLIC INTERESTS."

#### VICEROY DISALLOWS MOTION.

NEW DELHI, January 25.

The Governor-General has disallowed the motion for adjournment given of by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as discussion on the Chinese question is detrimental to public interests.—A. P.

### EXCHANGE BILL.

#### TO BE DISCUSSED AFTER BUDGET IS PRESENTED.

NEW DELH, January 25.

Sir Basil Blackett announced in the Assembly to-day that the Exchange ratio Bill would not be brought up for discussion by the Assembly until after the Budget was presented.—A. P.

### TWO CURRENCY BILLS ONLY.

#### SIR BASIL'S NEW MOVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The front-benches were allotted to-day on party basis and were occupied, besides six Government members, by Sir Walter Willson, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar.

Sir Charles Innes laid on the table the agreement between the United Kingdom and Estonia regarding the tonnage measurement of merchantships, together with the notes exchanged.

The House then proceeded to elect members to the Public Accounts Committee.

AMENDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

Sir Basil Blackett introduced two bills, one amending the Negotiable Instruments Act to provide that negotiable instruments including cheques and bills of exchange which are expressed on the face of them as drawn to bearer, shall not in any circumstances, lose their character as bearer instrument, on account of their having been endorsed; the second amending the Securities Act Limits Liability of Government, in respect of Dicharged Loans to prevent recourse to the Indian Succession Act 1925, to evade the safeguards attached by the Securities Act, to the issue of duplicate notes.

The Home Member next introduced three Bills, the first amending Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, giving effect to the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee on the subject with some modifications, the second amending the Limitations Act on the lines of the Bill which was passed by the Council of State and was before the last session of the last Assembly. (The bill as now introduced narrows certain objections raised to the Bill in the last Bill), and the third amending the Registration Act to remove doubts created by the Privy Council with reference to contracts for sale of land where earnest money is paid.

Sir Charles Innes moved the two Steel Bills which were allowed to be introduced.

TWO CURRENCY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Sir Basil Blackett was cheered as he rose to move the circulation of the Bill to establish a Gold currency, and to constitute a Reserve Bank. The Bill, he said, gave effect to a comprehensive scheme of currency proposed by the Hilton-Young Commission, and it was right that it should be placed before the public for criticism. The preparation of the Bill had been a difficult task, and he paid a tribute to the team work, in which the Finance Department, Mr. Darling, Controller of Currency and Mr Wright of the Legislative Department took part. The Finance Member also announced that after consultation with the various quarters of the House, the Government had decided that the effective discussion of the Exchange Ratio Bill should not take place until the Budget was presented. He hoped that the Currency controversy would be over, and would not cloud the vision of the members, when the Bill he was proposing to circulate came up for discussion. The Bill was comprehensive, and put forward proposals for a Gold Bullion Standard and a Reserve Bank together, as the two were mutually inter-dependent.

CURRENCY PROPOSALS EXPLAINED.

Sir Basil then explained the currency proposals. He emphasised that India was taking a material step forward. Whereas Belgium had adopted the gold exchange standard, India was going further and adopted the Gold Bullion Standard which ensured inter-convertibility of the legal tender. In fact, India would stand exactly where the United Kingdom stood under its Gold Standard Act of 1925, subject to the special arrangements in regard to the rates at which gold was to be given. He assured the House that India would be joining the ranks of countries with an absolute gold standard. Those who wanted Gold Currency must also support the Bill, as it provided an indispensible stage for moving to that goal. It was impossible to tie their successors by fixing the date on which gold currency will be introduced. Moreover, the fixing of the date would only retard the date, rather than hasten it. He anticipated that, in ten to fifteen years, gold currency might be adopted. The very first difficulty now was the existence of an excess of coined silver. For gold currency, India required gold assets, but the potential gold assets in the Reserve were not enough. The Finance Member held that the reserve was sufficient to maintain this stability of exchange at the present *de facto* rate, if they were willing to use their reserve. For the purpose of gold bullion standard, they must strengthen the gold position of their Reserve. They could not ignore the existence of a large surplus of rupees either in their reserve or in boards.—A.P.

"LIBERALISM IN FINANCE."

As for the new notes Sir Basil Blackett emphasised that they must get rid of the obligation to give silver rupee which obligation caused the breakdown of the pre-war gold currency system during the war.

(Continued on page 11.)

# EFFECTS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

## HANDICAP TO POWER OF JUDGMENT.

## MYSORE DEWAN'S TALK TO STUDENTS.

BANGALORE Jan. 25.

"What our troubled country needs to-day is lofty intelligent leadership, leaders of widened horizons and enlarged understandings. India needs not more propaganda, but more enlightenment, not more passion but more intelligence. Our universities may well endeavour to supply such men"—thus observed Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore addressing the departmental heads, educationists old boys and students on the Central College day. Referring to University education he said our traditional modes of training and examining had been generally such as would seriously handicap any attempt on the part of the students to strengthen their judgment and character. Merely accepted knowledge was just a burden. Unused faculty rusted and rotted and such degeneration was hereditary. Regarding compulsion in university course, he felt there was nothing which our students needed so much, nothing that would so stimulate their manhood, as the utmost possible freedom, and compulsion in games was to him a contradiction in terms.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

With a view to take stock of progress so far made in agriculture arts and industries in the state, and afford people opportunities to see results of similar activities in several provinces and the Indian States, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have passed orders at the instance of the Director of Industries and Commerce, for holding in Mysore during the next Dasra season an All-India Exhibition of Industries and Agriculture under their direct auspices and management.—A. P.

# TRIAL OF A EUROPEAN

## MAGISTRATE'S IMPORTANT RULING

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

In the criminal proceedings against Osbourne, District Excise Officer for alleged acceptance of illegal gratification from excies contractors, Mr. Abhyankar, on behalf of the accused put in a plea that the accused was a European British subject and as such he should be tried by the Sessions Judge.

Rao Bahadur Jaywant, on behalf of the prosecution while admitting the accused's plea of being a European British subject, urged that the ordinary court was competent to try the case. The trying Magistrate Mr. K. R. Joshi while holding that the accused was a European British subject, rejected his claim to be tried by the Sessions Judge and in doing so he held that the law was applicable only in cases where any racial issue was involved. In this case, the local Government sanctioned the prosecution of the accused. The issue in this case was obviously not between any Indian British subject and European British subject, but only between the local Government and the accused, one of its subordinates. There was thus absolutely of question of racial issue involved. Further hearing was adjourned until February 9th.—A. P.

# ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

## MAGISTRATE'S CLERK SEARCHED

NOAKHALI, Jan. 24.

About midnight yesterday the house of Prabhat Biswas, a clerk of the Magistrates Office was searched by the police party in charge of the Superintendent, and Dinesh, an ex-internee and the brother of Prabhat who works at Rangoon but came here recently on a short visit was taken into custody under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

# THE WEATHER.

## RAINFALL IN KASHMERE.

SIMLA, Jan. 25.

The weather has been dry except for a few slight falls of snow in Kashmir caused by a fresh disturbance.

The temperature is rising in North Baluchistan, but continues to be low in the plains of North-west India.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and extension in the Punjab Hills.—A. P.


# LIFELONG SUFFERERS CAN END DYSPEPSIA

Many of life's troubles are unavoidable, but many are not, and in the latter category fall dyspepsia and all stomach troubles which are caused, not necessarily by the food which has been eaten, but more frequently by an excess of the gastric juices, which sets up fermentation and upsets the system generally, causing intense pain and suffering. Dyspepsia can be avoided by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the world-famed remedy, which relieves instantly by neutralising acidity and preventing any possible stomach disorder. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals because it has been tried and proved to be without equal for stopping all stomach troubles, and generally keeping the digestive organs in sound working order. Every chemist throughout the country sells 'Bisurated' Magnesia in powder and tablet forms.


# M. C. C. FINAL MATCH IN MADRAS.

## VISITOR'S THUMPING SUCCESS

## ALL MADRAS' DISASTROUS BREAK-DOWN.

A superb hit for six by Sandham which easily cleared the opposite screen was one of the features of the play in the M. C. Cs. second innings which was continued this morning before a moderate attendance. To give both sides a sporting chance it was decided to draw steumps at half past five instead of at 4/30 which on account of the M. C. C. having to catch the Ceylon boat mail this evening was the hour originally fixed for close of the play. With lead of 171 runs and all their wickets intact the M. C. C. had an excellent chance of forcing a win if luck did not fail them in the field. Taking advantage of the wicketkeepers standing back to Gopalan who was bowling faster to-day than ever Brown went out several feet to meet that bowler on the pitch and either pulled him to the boundary or if the ball proved too short quickly stepped back and cut it square. The Hamshire player could have been stumped at least once but the ward failed to avail himself of these opportunities. Runs came freely to either batsman till the century was signalled Brown then having 52 and Sandham 48. At 108 Penfold displaced Gopalan and captured Brown's wicket with his first delivery. In stepping out to win a good length ball into a halfvolley Brown was beaten by the twelve and was bowled. In a dashing innings of 56 the England wicketkeeper hit six fours. (102-1-56) Wyatt who was next in, hit 2 fours and a single these being all the runs put on, while he was at the crease and then an excellent ball from Ganapathy beat him all ends up and gave him no further chance (117-2-9) the next 5 wickets which fell before lunch added 116 runs in 90 minutes. Of these only Eckersley and Astill could do anything with bowling which was very good throughout. In their haste to score quickly Parsons and Geary were out for leg before the wicket, while Tate went so far out of the crease in trying to hit a sixer, that Ward had no difficulty in stumping him. Astill was unbeaten at lunch with 20 runs and then Constable declared the innings closed with 233 for seven wickets.

Requiring to get 339 runs in three hours to win, or to play out the time to save themselves from an innings' defeat, the home team began their second innings with the same pair of batsmen as in their first innings, namely Md. Hussain and Ramaswamy. History repeated itself in a curious manner, for Mercer who started bowling again got Md. Hussain out for obstruction with his fifth ball. (2—1—2). The decision sent the crowd, which had increased considerably during the interval, into an orgy of nagging, and they kept up the din of shouting and yelling against the umpire throughout the evening. Ramaswamy and Ward were associated in the second wicket partnership, which from the game they resorted to, appeared bent on playing for safety. Wyatt, who had given 15 runs in six overs, was relieved by Boyes when the score was 30, the innings having then lasted forty minutes.

M. C. C.—2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown, b Penfold | 56 |
| Sandham, c Ramaswamy, b Penfold | 82 |
| Wyatt, b Ganapathy | 9 |
| Eckersley, c Penfold, b Ganapathy | 33 |
| Parsons .b.w. b Gopalan | 14 |
| Tate, st. Ward, b Ganapathy | 5 |
| Astill (not out) | 25 |
| Geary, l.b.w. b Ganapathy | 2 |
| Boyes (not out) | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total (for 7 wkts.) | 233 |

Runs at the fall of wickets:—1 for 108, 2 for 117, 3 for 163, 4 for 188, 5 for 203, 6 for 218, 7 for 228.

ALL-MADRAS:—2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mohomed Hussain, l.b.w. b Mercer | 2 |
| Ramaswamy, c Mercer, b Boyes | 13 |
| Ward, b Mercer | 31 |
| C. K. Naidu, c Brown, b Tate | 22 |
| Johnstone, c Brown, b Boyes | 6 |
| Venkatramanjalu, l.b.w. b Tate | 6 |
| Carrick, b Boyes | 6 |
| Nailor, b Tate | 2 |
| Ganpathy | 15 |
| Penfold, run out | 0 |
| Gopalan, b Tate | 5 |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 127 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | W | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mercer | 13 | 2 | 2 | 46 |
| Wyatt | 6 | — | — | 15 |
| Boyes | 14 | 4 | 3 | 35 |
| Tate | 7 | — | — | 22 |

Scores at the fall of wicket:—1 for 2, 2 for 48, 4 for 77, 5 for 77, 6 for 87, 7 for 89, 8 for 91, 9 for 92, 10 for 127.

## FAMINE RELIEF IN YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 24.

To cope with the conditions arising out of the partial failure of crops in the district Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner has arranged to advance taccavi loans to the extent of 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees and has ordered the suspension of all taccavi instalments which are due for repayment in this season. He has also recommmended the suspension of land revenue assessment on kharif crops amounting to Rs. 120,000. Road works are in progress which will give employment to a large number of labourers. Quarries will also be opened, if necessary, to provide employment.—A. P.

# JOSEPH BORISSOFF-MASTER VIOLINIST

## A BORISOFFIAN RAPHSODY IN PRINT

(BY F. K.)

"Music begins where language ends."

So great a poet as Rabindranath Tagore searching for a definition of music has found nothing better than the sentence quoted above. Language in the imagination of a great poet—how rare, how beautiful, with what mysterious and enthralling perspectives of meaning, what fairy horizens of wonder, what colours of ecstasy. Rabindranath is a great poet. His words come out of the depths of truth. His rhythms echo the rmythms of the Infinite. His thought aches with the passion of the Universe. And yet, speaking of music, this great poet says that it begins where language ends. Beyond the power of human imagination to compass all the glory of language such as went to the making of "Gitanjali," must fail, must end before music begins. What glory then, must music express that language fails to express!

Silence made golden: perhaps there music is born. The worshipper swoons with the burden of Life's exquisite mystery. The poet puts forth his utmost art in his trance of ecstasy. Worship fails, words fail and silence becomes golden. Then it is that music begins. The master musician strikes a chord and the golden silence comes to life unfolding vistas of ethereal liveliness. He conjures up a melody and the trance of perfection breaks up into echoes that resound from a hundred caves of Universal mystery. Kingdoms of undreamed of beauty open out at the touch of his fingers on a keyboard of ivory and at the caress of his bow on the violin flows Life's current of joy and pain with its myriad ripples of meaning.

Such is music and such the master-musician. In Josef Borissoff and Alfred Mirovitch we have such masters. They make Chopin and Mendelsohn, Bach Grieg and Paganini come to life in music that cries and laughs, dances, whispers, speaks, glows with light, delights with colour, surges with passion and swoons with mystic rapture.

We have all heard Mendelsohn's Concerto E. Minor—Allegro, Andante and Vivace and yet have we? Technically it is one thing but in the hands of a master? As Josef Borissoff renders Mendelsohn—we listen to music on a higher plane. We have not heard such tones before. We have not dreamt of such possibilities of sound, such zephyrs of far-world meanings, such delicate phrasing; we have not known such power and personality, such creative interpretation. He strikes a chord. Our souls plunge into Infinity. Echoes, surprises of sound and sense, unimagined possibilities of expression of the Inexpressible follow in a mood of a new revelation. "Magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas unknown"—The familiar world is dissolved into music of some unknown dimensional. Its meaness, its squalor, its turgidity, its inhumanities no less than its grandeur and its beauty melt into transcendant worship and ecstatic realisation. Such music belongs to a higher world and we listen through a higher sense.

Josef Borissoff approaces Chopin's Nocturne D. Major with sensibilities mellowed by Mendelsohn—Andante, and quickened by Mendelsohn—Vivace. The fine balance of his soul is felt in the perfect poise of his bow on the strings and the sure, swift touch of his fingers. The quintessence of love-racked Night is in the Nocturne of his playing: the mother labour of dark hours, the soft brushing of angels' wings of hope born of much travail as interpreted in the Nightingale's songs of "full-throated ease," and the sunrise rapture of a new day expressed in lyric madness of the skylark's songs—all these are there in the violin rendering of Chopin's Nocturne by Josef Borissoff.

With Bazzini's La Ronde des Lutins, Borissoff is different. He comes out as a virtuoso of inimitable skill and brilliance. Here is sleight of hand that shows him not only as a gifted musician of creative imagination but also as a dexterous technician. The taste of Bombay's audiences is unmistakeably shown when such virtuosity gets deafening encores whereas a piece of quiet, restrained impassioned worship like Cottenet's Chanson—Meditation gets much applause but no encores.

Next time a Mirovitchian rhapsody.

# "AGENT OF SOVIET GOVT.'

## CAREER OF MR. DONALD CAMPBELL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The "Englishman" states that Mr. George Allison, alias Mr. Donald Campbell who was arrested in a boarding house in Sudder Street on Sunday, belongs to Edinburgh and was at one time a miner. During hte Russian revolution he visited Russia, but returned to England early in 1926. He came out to India about six months ago and was in Bombay till the end of November. He came to Calcutta about two months ago, and took an active part in the Trade Union Congress movement. Recently he went to Bombay to meet Mr. Saklatwalla, the Communist M.P., and returned on Saturday.

According to the "Statesman", Mr. Campbell is an agent of the Soviet Government. He has visited Calcutta on two or three occasions having had interviews with several Bengalees at the boarding house. He is reported to have made a statement to the Police and the literature found in his possession is said to include a copy of the "International Soviet Communist Magazine."

The Income and Expenditure of the Matheran Municipality for the financial year 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 60,572 and Rs. 60,039 against Rs. 60,342 and Rs. 65,274 respectively the year before.

# *AN OPEN LETTER TO SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.*

To,

Shapurji Saklatwalla.

Dear Friend,

You have charmed Bombayites with your dynamic oratory, your ringing sincerity, and your world wide sympathy.

You have touched India's heart by your homage to the late lamented Lokmanya, as you hastened from the Bellard Pier to Chaupatti, and placed all your bouquets and garlands on the sands hallowed by Lokmanya's cremation.

Similarly, you placed at the feet of your dear and revered aunt (Bai Rattanbai Bamji) all the flowers that were presented to you at your reception at Navsari

These are clear indications of your deep love and affection and devotion to your dear family and your beloved country. Would, that you had shown similar regard and consideration towards Gandhiji, by atleast seeing him and knowing from his own lips, what made him adopt this programme of Charkha and Khaddar and so on.

Dear Friend, was it fair, is it fair, to indulge in wholesale condemnation of his Khaddar cult and Khaddar programme without seeing him and discussing these matters with him? Do you think, that that is the right way of "serving" India? Please ponder.

Please do not think that I am a blind follower of Mahatma Gandhi. I was opposed to the bon-fire of foreign cloth; and did not give a single dress of mine for burning. Gandhiji readily accepted my suggestion for sending all woollen clothing to Smyrna and all cotton clothing to Ahmednagar, if senders so desired it. But despite this difference, I am convinced, that though Khadi alone will not bring Swaraj, Khadi is certainly a potent factor of giving food to the hungry and to the unemployed.

GIVE US YOUR CONCRETE PROGRAMME.

Dear Friend, give us your concrete programme. For in your exuberance and enthusiasm you sometimes appear to be inconsistent. At the Congress House on Sunday, the 11th instant you pleaded for the poor spinners and weavers of Lancashire, who were hit hard by India's boycott of British cloth! At yesterday's meeting at the C. J. Hall, you sarcastically remarked, that the Boycott had hurt the Lancashire people! And whilst you are against the Boycott, you also demonstrate, that if India has organised her labour, her dockmen could refuse to land British goods: and her drivers could refuse to work the trains, that carried the goods and so on! What for, please, if not for boycotting British goods?

You rightly emphasise the need for organising labour and patriotic workers. Need I say, by the way, that our volunteer organisations were declared illegal and over forty thousand of our countrymen were sent to jail? So I repeat my request, dear friend, to give us your Concrete Programme. Of course, that Programme will carry greater weight, if you publish it after seeing Gandhiji and discussing matters with him. Meanwhile, your onslaughts on Khadi are unfair and unwarranted and decidedly prejudicial to the cause of the country.

As you know and say, the days of armchair politicians are gone: and those who are not ready for sacrifice need not hamper those, who are giving it gladly.

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTANTE.

Dear Friend, please note, that where Khadi is produced,

(1) There is the spread of education;

(2) There is the employment given to our suffering sisters;

(3) And there is the comradeship between Hindus and Muslims. For, in some places, the spinners are Hindus, and weavers are Muslims, and at others, vice versa, and they realize the necessity of cordial collaboration for their mutual existence and happiness. Will you still deride Khaddar?

Shapurji, you are no lover of the British Parliament. Much less would you like the Assembly and the Councils in India, as they are constituted. What is then your programme? Are you against Swadeshi also? Please explain clearly.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

# LABOUR NOMINATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

## MR JHABWALA DISSATISFIED

With reference to Labour representatives nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Jhabwala has made the following statement:

Government have once again done injustice to a class of fallen masses whose protagonists Government all along pretended to be. They have tried the patience of the toiling workers, thousands in number, for whom there was no other resource open but trust upon themselves and their organisations. Hitherto Labour was organised in the hope of a prospective alliance with Government with a view to getting some privileges but now we will have nothing to do with such a line of action. We would organise ourselves. Our hopes are once again shattered by the bureaucracy supported by capitalist Ministers, capitalist executives and, on the top of it all, of a capitalist servant of an Imperial machinery, viz., the Governor. We shall do nothing but build up our unions having nothing to do with Government till, we have reduced it to a mere shadow. Government fostered communalism by insisting on a Moslem being one of them. There is absolutely no ground for it. We in Labour are all one. We recognise no caste prejudices—nor racial discriminations. We have risen superior to Government conservatism. If Government have attempted to infuse this poison of communal jealousy even in Labour as they have fomented elsewhere, it shall be the earnest endeavour of myself and my colleagues to strike at the very root of it at the very beginning."

FUTURE LINE OF ACTION.

"As for the future line of action we will decide that our hope is only in self-reliance. Having built up our organizations with proper funds in different industries, we will make Labour a wing of national activity with the National Congress Programme before us. I have co-operated with all sorts of authorities and all sorts of employers, but I am tired of repeated failure. I now learn that our hope is the men and men alone. Whatever we may have gained we have done so only by bending our knees before the capitalists and Government. Why should that be so? Have not labourers their rights? Have they not their self-respect? Are they not human beings like many others?"

At a formal meeting, when my name came up first among the elected representatives, all my friends laughed how one whose independent political views would not always prompt him to side with Government could ever be accepted as a nominee of Government? And I can state on reliable authority that one of the important Government officials did say, that I could not be accepted as Labour Representative as Government did not expect me to automatically vote in their favour on every Government motion. Government has flouted the All India Trade Union Congress, by not accepting the nominees of its own representatives, who were elected constitutionally at a meeting.

As regards the nominated Members, they are just the men for the Government at present. Government will get entire support for themselves, of course at the cost of Labour.

# LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

## SIGNS OF REVIVAL.

## HUGE PURCHASES.

RUGBY, Jan. 24.

Trade papers report distant signs of revival in the Lancashire cotton spinning and manufacturing industry. Reports from large manufacturing centres such as Blackburn and Preston show that idle looms are being restarted. Shippers and merchants engaged in the export trade the East of the continent and to the British Dominions are dealing with the extensive demand. It is stated that some merchants during the past fortnight have bought thousands of pounds worth more of piece-goods than in any similar period during the past six years.—B. O. W.

# MAHATMA AT MUZZAFARPUR

## ROUSING RECEPTION ACCORDED

MUZZAFARPUR, January 25.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and party arrived here early this morning. A grand reception was accorded to him by thousands of people who had gathered at the station. Gandhiji visited later in the day the Behar Provincial Khaddar Depot and was much pleased to see the great work that is being done by the depot. Gandhiji was presented a purse by washermen.—Free Press.

# NON-VIOLENCE AT ALL COSTS

## GANDHIJI'S PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

MUZZAFARPUR, January 25.

A well-attended meeting of ladies of Muzzafarpur was addressed by Gandhiji to-day. After being presented with an address, Gandhiji spoke briefly on economy and philosophy of khaddar, appealing to the ladies for purse. The appeal was well responded and not only cash but ornaments were showered for khaddar cause. ww

A mass meeting was held in Tilak Maidan at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Maulana Shafee Daudi, M.L.A. More than 10,000 people flocked to hear Gandhiji. Messrs. Mahadeo Desai and Rajendra Prasad were prominent among those present on the dais. Addresses of welcome printed on khaddar cloth were presented to Gandhiji. Each of these addresses was read by its respective chairman.

Referring to Swami Shradhanand's murder Gandhiji said: "I feel for Swamiji's murder no less than you do. I simply want to advise you not to be irritated to violence by such incidents and be non-violent at all costs. Nobody should take notice of mad man's action and be indignant over it. All religion teaches the fundamentals of tolerance and non-voielnce." While speaking on economy of khaddar, Gandhiji showed the various aspects of his programme. Special emphasis was put regarding its usefulness to helpless women at large and millions of unemployed men. Touching the question of the purse, Gandhiji expressed openly that the money will be expended right in this province. Finally, he thanked the audience for the patience and the time given him, but he appealed that all he wants is money for the noble cause of Khaddar. Collections were taken on the spot and the total purse amounted to about Rs400. At the close of the meeting, Gandhiji hawked khaddar which the elite of Muzzafarpur bought generously. The whole function was a grand success.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The latest information in connection with the Ministerial impasse in Bengal goes to show that the Raja of Nashipur to whom an offer was made has declined to accept the offer.—Free Press.

# PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY.

## WHO WILL LEAD SWARAJISTS?

## THE MINORITY GROUPS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

As was anticipated by me in my last letter, the coalition between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilaljee has not come about and for reasons I had given. It is expected that none would be worse off for the breakdown. After all Mr. Jinnah, as a Muslim representative and an exponent of India's Nationalist, has a great and important role to play which cannot be done if he were to merge himself in a half baked compromise. Indeed he is now once again in his native domain where he can himself thrive and make others thrive also. He has formed once again his Independent Party, which consists of about eleven Muslim members and three or four Hindu members. Mr. Jinnah is the leader, and the honour of deputy leadership has been reserved for Sir P. Thakurdas. The Raja Saheb from the Punjab Landowners' Constituency is the Secretary.

So far so good. Independents have not merged themseves with the Swarajist group. But what would the Independents do with the Nationalist group composed of Independent Congressmen, Responsivists and Liberals? Will they not try to form with them a working coalition at least. This much of consummation need not be above the capacity of stalwart patriots and practical statesmen like Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviyaji, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Mr. Jayakar. These must form a common platform for establishing it. The country must appeal to Lalajee and Malaviyajee not to make pro-Hindu enthusiasm, anti-Muslim bias and also to Mr. Jinnah that championship of a community need not be the rearing of an injudicious monopoly. Will not, therefore, these patriots, whose political connotations are common, come together? Alas, perhaps they will not. In that case, in the Assembly there will be three main political parties and other groups. They will be the Congress party (Swarajists), the Independent Party, and the Nationalist Party.

MINORITY GROUPS.

About groups there will in all probability be two groups, one of Zemindar members (Representatives of Landholders and of all minorities.) The Landholders' representatives want to meet together and form themselves into a group so that they might meet together and discuss their common problems and interests. These representatives feel that they have their own special problems that cannot be adequately solved by conglomerates. Of course these seven persons will not insist on the political vanity of styling themselves a party. They will be a group and will go by that name. Its leader will be Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, whose distinguished record of service in the cause of Indian Nationalism is too well-known to need any particular mention at my hands. Its Secretary will be Mr. Lahari, who represents Bengal Landholders. This group will maintain an open mind and consider each question on its own merits and not from the standpoint of party motives. Another group to be formed will be that of all minorities. This will not have any particular communal imprint about it. The minorities to be formed will be composed of Mussalmans, Parsees and Europeans. This idea has been now mooted by Mr. Mahomed Anis Ahmad who is the editor of "Muslim India". Mr. Ahmad is now in Delhi and has put forth this idea of forming a group of all minorities. It is receiving warm welcome from members concerned and it is expected that soon a party of minorities would be formed. Its inauguration must be doubly welcome because, as Mr. Ahmad assures us, the party of minorities so formed will be rid of a communal frame-work. Such an attempt as that of Mr. Ahmad must readily command itself to all sane men.

SWARAJISTS' LEADERSHIP.

In passing, I would like to add a few words about attempts for changing the leadership of the Swaraj Party. There has been a rather persistent rumour that some Swarajists have been trying to instal Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar on the Swaraj gadi. It seems however that Pandit Motilaljee will continue to be leader. With his culture, courtesy and craftsmanship he has hardly a superior in his party or even an equal. The old order changeth not and let Panditjee keep the flag flying, because if Panditjee goes, so whisper many prominent Swarajists, whence comes such another?

# EARTH TREMORS IN SCOTLAND.

RUGBY, Jan. 24.

Earthquake shocks was experienced at five o'clock this morning over a wide area in Northeast Scotland, including Aberdeen, Elgin, Ballater and Orkney and the Shetland Islands. Tremors lasted from 20 seconds to a minute and a half. Houses in all the places affected were shaken, and some alaram was caused. No damage however is reported beyond, the smashing of crockery which was thrown to the floor.—B. O. W.

# OLYMPIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY.

THE START.

The five-mile race at Olympic sports on Saturday was one of the most interesting events. The above photo shows the start of the 5 mile race.

THE FINISH.

Mr S. C. Srinivas the winner of the five mile race, came out triumphant in the most keenly-contested race.

Three-legged race for ladies. The photo shows the race in progress.

The photo shows the Committee of the Olympic sports, with the prizes for distribution, enjoying the sight.

## OLYMPIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY.

### SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech made by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta at the Olympic Sports held on Saturday last (which gives an account of India's participation in the World Olympic Games):—

The idea of the World's Olympics arose out of a desire among the various Amateur Athletic Associations in different countries of the world to have a common standard for Field and Track Sports and international recognition and scope. As this idea gained acceptance, the Council of the World's Olympics was formed to give effect to it and to carry out periodical contests. India first joined the competition in 1920; and a team was sent to Antwerp. The Deccan Gymkhana first organised and conducted the preliminary events here and was responsible for the term while in Europe. The World's Olympic Council later suggested that the Y. M. C. A., who employed a number of Physical Directors in India, would be a useful agency for spreading the Olympic ideal. An arrangement with the Deccan Gymkhana was arrived at by the Y. M. C. A. and competitions were held in 1923 for the World's Olympics to be competed in 1924 at Paris. I am glad to say that the interest shown to-day by the entries and attendance here is much in advance of what it was in 1923. A team of 8 men was sent to Paris. Bombay selected 6 men and sent them to Delhi for the all-India competition; and had the honour of one man being selected to represent India for the Marathon Race. The teams on the whole did very well on both the occasions.

The World's Olympics takes place once in every four years. The 1928 one is to be held at Amsterdam. There is also a Far Eastern Olympics, open to orientals only, which takes place every two years. One has been fixed for this year in August in Shanghai. The venue, however, may have to be changed on account of the present trouble there. Japan, China, the Phillipines, Korea and India are the countries that would be represented there this year.

We are running off to-day the Presidency Olympic Sports in conjunction with the all-India Sports which have been organised by the Y. M. C. A. for the last 11 years. This combination makes for economy both in money and labour; and I think is to the mutual benefit of both.

The Selection Committee will have nine men ready to be sent to Calcutta on February 3rd to 5th. I am sure they will worthily represent this Presidency, win many honours, and, some at any rate, earn the distinction of being selected to represent India.

GREAT INTEREST IN ATHLETICS.

In 1923 there were 39 competitors. This year there are close on a hundred. Interest in athletics and sport is bound to grow with time, and as the idea of the Olympics got better known. We desire however that there should be a large volume of public interest and support, for while on the one hand our aim is to earn a distinction for this country in the contests of the world, our main desire is that the gospel of Physical Culture and fitness should filter to all parts of the country through these periodcial world-famous contests. As agricultural shows and fairs stimulate interest and make for healthy competition in matters agricultural, so the desire for competion in these contests will, it is hoped, encourage the young men in towns and villages, in schools and colleges, and outside of them, to devote more and more of their attention to athletics. Indigenous games need not be neglected. The villager is fond of wrestling. We must encourage him. A Wrestling Tournament arranged for the next month is an earnest of many similar events that I hope will be planned. The need is to keep interest up, from time to time, from year to year, so that preparations may be gradually made instead of a spurt at the end. For this purpose a permanent organisation is required that will function not only in Bombay but in villages and towns of the whole presidency. If right men are selected for this purpose much valuable work could be done to teach the real aim of Physical Education, namely, the development of physical, social and moral well-being of all classes. Games of all sorts are great levellers; and when the art of 'Give and Take' is learnt there, it will ensure a more effective and a more wholesome public life..

Many gentlemen have given their time to make these sports a success. We cannot but be grateful for the valuable assistance that each member of the Working Committee has given.

THANKS TO SIR DORAB AND SIR D. BOMANJI.

Our thanks are specially due to the Finance Committee for obtaining funds; to Sir Dhanjibhoy Bomanji for his generous subscription of Rs. 1,000 and to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dorab Tata for their subscription of Rs. 500 each. Without being invidious I think I can specially single out the veteran sportsman, Sir Dorab Tata. He is the Chairman of the All-India Olympic Committee; and it may not be generally known that the idea of the Olympics in India has been started and fostered mainly by him, as it was through his generosity that it was possible to send a team at all in 1920 to Antwerp.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Governor of Bombay, the Chief Scout, planting the first tree in the Improvement Trust Estate, Worli.

V. N. Mehta,

A meeting in honour of Mr. Saklatvala on the sands of the Tupti at Surat.

## ADDING TO BOMBAY'S NATURAL BEAUTY.

### GOVERNOR PLANTS A TREE

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor and the Chief Scout of Bombay, performed early this morning the imposing ceremony of planting trees on the Improvement Trust Estate at Worli. Quite a number of guests and a big contingent of boy-scouts witnessed the ceremony.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, the District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts, while requesting His Excellency to perform the ceremony, observed that the city of Bombay had special reasons to preserve trees and to plant sappings. The problems of pure air and clean surroundings were becoming keener every day and the plantation of trees would go a long way in bringing their solution nearer. Indeed, the city as it stood, required a bit more nature in some of her streets and gardens to add freshness and vigour to the lives of the people. The speaker here paid a fitting tribute to the municipal scouts for the meritorious services they had rendered.

STUDY NATURE.

His Excellency, the Chief Scout, addressing the gathering said that the ceremony had great utility in it and would be of immense benefit to the future generation. The tree-planting would necessitate the study of nature, which was so very essential to the success of boy-scout movement.

ANIMAL LIFE IN TREES.

Trees, continued His Excellency, possessed just as much animal life as anything else in the world. He hoped they would impress upon the scouts the vital necessity of studying wood-craft and nature. Their ancestors had done a good deal in India by way of planting trees on main thoroughfares and public parks.

His Excellency then planted the tree amidst loud cheers. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency and remarked that it was the first function of the Improvement Trust attended by him. On Mr. R. H. A. Deives' seconding it, the vote of thanks was carried with great acclamation.

## COMRADE "SAK" SPEAKS OUT.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Saklatwala was presented with an address and a purse by the citizens of Bombay, on Monday at the C. J. Hall.

## PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS

### RESULTS OF TUESDAY'S MATCHES

B. Sunderam beat K. G. Pardeshi, 6|0, 6|2; N. R. Suvarna beat O. K. Appu, 6|0, 6|1, J. W. Harvey W. O. A. B. Shirgaonkar, T. Fugita W. O. I. S. Makhijani, C. N. Thosar beat C. H. N. Barday 6|1, 6|3, W. Chandrasen beat G. M. Gole 6|1, 6|3, F. A. Fazal beat Husien B. Hirji 6|1, 6|3, S. Noguchi beat W. Hankins 6|2, 6|3, M. W. Velkar and R. K. Sanghani beat Shirgaonkar and D. D. Sabnis 6|1, 6|1, E. G. Bowen and G. Thatch beat I. A. Shakoor and A. M. Vishram 11|9, 6|1, Y. Taku beat R. K. Sanghani 7|5, 5|7, 6|2.

### TODAY'S PROGRAMME

No. 1. T. Fugita and L. Bunyan v. Daruwalla and Dastur followed by Khardekar v. J. A. Frost.

No. 2 Suvarna v. H. Kohloff followed by B. Murarji and Partner v. Mrs. Scott and Mr. Woods.

No. 3. Rajah Iyer v. Anandji Kanji followed by S. Noguchi v. B. K. Sayi.

No. 4 Khatao and Partner v. B. Sunderam and D. B. Desai followed by M. H. Ahmedbhoy and another v. Soman and Golikerkeri.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

4 p.m. Dr. Chalam v. W. Chandrasen followed by Annandan and Appu v. Shah and partner.

A Calcutta message says: "140 Muslims were reclaimed to Hinduism by Swami Satyadeo of the Hindu Mission at Katna, where after Sudhi, Swamiji addressed a public meeting on Sudhi, sangathan and removal of untouchability."—Free Press.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

### RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.

By the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act detailed returns of accidents to workmen have to be furnished by employers regarding workmen who are—

(a) Employed as railway servants; (b) Employed in connection with the service of a tramway as defined in section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886; (c) employed within the meaning of clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in any place which is a factory within the meaning of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of that section; (d) Employed within the meaning of clause (d) of section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, in any mine which is subject to the operation of that Act; (e) Employed in the service of any Port Trust or Port Commission for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed, on, in or at which steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used.

Employers are reminded that this return must be furnished on or before the 1st February. Except in the case of railwaymen, the returns must be submitted "direct" to the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, and "copies" supplied to the local ex-officio Commissioners.

# ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

## THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE—PENALISING THE POOR CONSUMER—IN THE CLUTCHES OF COMMERCIAL IMPERIALISM—NEED FOR SWADESHI—KHADDAR AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

The Tariff Board has submitted its report with regard to the protection to be given to the Iron and Steel Industry. Since the acceptance of the principle of protection to Indian industries, the Iron and Steel Industry has been the first to receive it and this has been done through a series of duties and bounties. The re-examination of the whole position had, however, to be done under statute and so the Tariff Board was asked to submit its suggestions as to either keeping up or modifying or removing the protection which was enjoyed by the Iron and Steel Industry. The Board recognises that the industry is still not in a position to go on without some sort of protective measures and that it will be killing it if protective duties are withdrawn altogether. It therefore suggests a sort of a half-way house between the duties asked for by the Company and total abolition. It has taken also a new departure in that it has recommended the withdrawal of all bounties, a recommendation which is responsible to some extent for the recent fluctuations in the share market. What is most to be objected, however, with regard to the report of the Tariff Board is their attempt to have the thin end of the wedge introduced with regard to the Imperial Preference.

### THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

It is well-known how since a long time past both the Government and the people of this land have been opposed to the principle of Imperial Preference. It would appear as if the Government themselves had recently veered away from this position and shown a more or less sneaking regard for Imperial Preference. So long back as 1902, the Colonial Conference passed a resolution recognising the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas. It was in 1903 that the Government of India was consulted on this questions and they gave it as their opinion that after reviewing the position of India, the nature of her trade and tariffs and her commercial relation with the Empire and other countries, India had something but not perhaps very much to offer to the Empire from an economic standpoint and that she had very little to gain in return and 'a great deal to lose or to risk.' The majority of the Fiscal Commission showed a distinct liking for Imperial Preference but left it to the Indian Legislature to decide. The minority, however, including the President, strongly opposed this position and maintained that they were in favour of the principle of Imperial Preference on the distinct condition that India should in this matter be put on the same footing of freedom as is enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions and that the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly be given power by legislation to initiate, grant, vary and withdraw as may be necessary in the interests of India in all its aspects. Practically all the Indian witnesses before them were against it and Lala Harkishenlal pointed out the position of Indians very ably. Looking to all these facts it is astounding that the Tariff Board should try to get this principle accepted through a back-door, as it were. They have suggested six possible methods of securing the necessary protection for the Iron and Steel Industry and the following is the sixth method which they favour: "The imposition of duties on British steel sufficient to protect the Indian manufacturer against competition from the United Kingdom and the simultaneous imposition of different set of duties on steel imported from other countries." This is a direct differentiation between the United Kingdom and the Continent. It will be seen further that the Board have not specified any difference in quality but have specified a difference with regard to the country of origin. They say that they are not concerned with the political aspect of the case and that their enquiry is confined to economic issues only.

### FALLACY OF SEPARATION

This is one of the many fallacies we are having from Government or semi-government bodies. Economic and political issues cannot be separated so very easily as the Board seems to imagine. They have not been so differentiated and distinguished and put apart in water-tight compartments in other countries. In fact an issue affecting the interests of a country is a politico-economic one and you cannot ask the public to emphasise one aspect only and neglect the other. Even apart from this, however, as the Government of India themselves said in 1903, India has nothing to gain and much to lose from even an economic stand-point and the position they took in 1903 has no reasons to be changed so far as the fundamental factors are concerned. It is several times argued that protective duties will be a burden upon the poor and middle-class consumers. The Board, by their suggestions, are going to penalise this very class of poor and middle class consumers, for they are not the users of British steel but users of Continental steel which is acknowledged to be much cheaper. I do not advocate that Continental steel should be shown any preference in the interests of consumers. In fact, I have always been holding, that looking to the present position of India a certain section will have to suffer for the development of national industries. In whose interests then is a preference being recommended for British steel? It is a dangerous principle to propound and our Legislators should be warned seriously that if the scale of duties proposed in the Iron and Steel Bill is accepted, it will be the 'thin end of the wedge' for Imperial preference. What is to be feared is that the Cotton Textile Tariff Board may also make the same recommendation with regard to British piece-goods. The unfortunate stand taken up by the Bombay Millowners' Association with regard to Japan may partly induce that attitude on the part of the Cotton Textile Board.

### NO SURRENDER.

There are rhapsodical utterances now and then, describing the beauties of the British Empire. It is to be hoped, however, that the peculiar traits of British Imperialism, which is nothing else than Commercial Imperialism, are properly realised and appraised at their true value by this time by all our people. Of course, Imperial statesmen like Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, would say that "the objects of the British Empire throughout the world are peace, progress and trade." The two former words may well be eliminated and only the last word retained. It is a frank expression of the policy of British Imperialism and the two former words, viz., peace and progress are affixed to it mainly to put a gloss on what would otherwise be regarded as a materialistic aim of the Empire. As to how far peace and progress can be joined with trade among the objects of British Imperialism, the present position in China and the attitude taken up by the British clearly shows. China, however, is not the only country illustrating British Imperialism. There are several other countries, foremost among them being this country itself, which may well serve as illustrations in a schedule, if any is to be prepared, to the articles of association of the British Empire, Limited or Unlimited, whatever you choose to call it! India, however, should be prepared to take an unrelenting stand, at least, until her demands are met with fully.

### OUR FOREIGN TRADE AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

One of the main planks of our national platform is, at present, the boycott of all foreign piece-goods. There have been several occasions on which a boycott purely of British goods has been declared. It was notably in 1907 that a purely British boycott was declared by the Bengal people as a protest against their partition. The Delhi Special Congress in 1923 also declared the same policy. Mahatmaji, however, is opposed to a purely British boycott and favours and advocates a boycott of all foreign piece-goods. From the time that khaddar campaign began in 1920-21, people have been asking as to why the boycott should be limited merely to piece-goods and not to other articles also, implying that the omission of the other articles in resolution shows its weakness. The reason why emphasis is laid upon merely piece-goods is that India is peculiarly fitted for supplying her own clothing requirements. There was a time when she was doing it and there is no reason why she should not do it again. Some would argue that if the imports in this country are to be curtailed to the extent of sixty or seventy crores of rupees there will be a similar curtailment in our exports on the theory that we are paying for our imports in goods and not in ready cash. This theory should not be considered, however, to hold good with regard to this question of piece-goods. Even now India has a favourable balance of trade to the extent of rupees 161 crores and this surplus of exports is paid by our debtors in the form of precious metals, etc. The stopping of piece-goods may mean either the enhancement of the so-called balance of trade or some decrease in exports or diversion of the import trade to some other articles. It may be that if India can supply all the clothing requirements of her own population there may be as much more of industrial and economic activities in the land and there may be more orders for machinery for setting up other industries or for increasing the amenities of life. That for increasing the amenities of life, what I say is that on need not be afraid of the economic nightmare conjured up by some that the stopping of a particular set of imports may lead to an economic impasse. The United States of America was upto recently almost a self-contained country caring neither for imports nor for exports. Countries like Japan, Germany and even the United Kingdom do not import foreign piecegoods for clothing their populations. As I have more than once pointed out in these columns travellers in the Continental countries will be surprised to find that they cannot get a single article of toilet or luxury or even medicines (British made) on which we have made it almost a creed to depend. They have substitutes for all the well-known British medicines or toilet articles like soap or dentifrice or dental cream and excepting in a very rare shop here and there conducted by Britishers, British articles will be found conspicuous by their absence. Continental tobacco, to take an instance, is decidedly inferior to British tobacco, and yet Continental people stock hardly one or two brands of British tobacco and have apparently trained their palates to the coarser and harder Continental tobacco in order to avoid buying the foreign stuff. What I want to emphasise is that there is no economic fallacy whatsoever in a country demanding its own indigenous products for itself and trying to taboo as far as possible foreign imports. Had it not been for this, there would have been no meaning in the slogans: 'Protect British Industries'; 'Buy British Goods'; etc., to be found galore in the United Kingdom.

### LOGIC OR SENTIMENTS?

The objection is raised with regard to Khaddar by some that there is no meaning in taking the country back to a particular stage in its history and saying that this shall be the final stage. Why not, it may be argued, should every one go further back to the days of fig-leaves covering and call it the ideal stage? There is a very obvious and clear answer. Rightly or wrongly humanity has taken to clothing to cover itself and the object of all real industrial progress should be to find this covering for the people of the land. Civilization, however, is unfortunately defined differently, which is not only to find this covering but also, add, add and add on to it still. A human being becomes a mere bundle of clothes and his personality gets obsessed entirely by the covering in which he encases himself. He becomes a sort of a mannequin for the fashion setters, a living advertisement of their wares and all this mass of covering enshrouds the living Light within and does not allow it to come out at all. Why should India follow this definition of civilization and try to engraft it on herself? Is it not rather better that we aim at clothing our men and women in accordance with our climatic requirements and our standards of decency Not only this but Khaddar will help in supplementing the mill products as nothing else can. There are roughly at present about two hundred cotton spinning and weaving mills in this country and it will require practically the same number again if we want to eliminate the foreign stuff. We may require smaller number if all our mills are set to work only coarse cloth but as there are bound to be certain different tastes regarding fineness and coarseness and as we do not want to eliminate the aesthetics of dress, we may roughly put it down that almost a similar number to the existing mills will be required if India wants to be independent in the matter of her sartorial requirements. The huge amount of capital, labour and machinery required for the purpose can well be imagined. Not only that but we shall be in the process giving away a good deal of our country's resources for the purchase of machinery. The same object, however, can be achieved in a much simpler and more indigenous way by organisation of villages for the production of Khaddar which will change the face of rural India and supply at the same time clothing to the huge population of the country. These are economic facts. They may not be economics in any Western sense but they are so from our point of view. There may not be even perhaps the strictest logic but it is not logic which is governing the histories of the nations. There is such a thing also as sentiment, self-respect and the peculiar economic life of the nation.


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## FAMINE CONDITION IN DHANDHUKA

(Continued from page 6.)

return journey. And you want to know how these miserable people live now. Well, they live on this "damra" and here Mr. Seth showed me a sample of dirty black seeds, "which is generally used as food for cattle. These seeds are so hard that even after they are ground they can only be swallowed after mixing them with buttermilk and as they have no nutritive quality at all they are fast depleting the villagers of vitality. And the "damra" also will be shortly exhausted and then—well then they will be forced to starve.

**OPEN PUBLIC WORKS.**

"What are then your suggestions for relieving the distress of these farmers?" I inquired.

"Yes, that is the most practical question to consider. I would not request Government to open any famine works as they would give so little to the farmers. Nor are the Railways or Public Works Department ready to open any works for employing thousands of people. The only method therefore that can meet the requirements of the situation is their being employed in any public works that have been already sanctioned for the P.W.D.—for example pucca road between Dholka and Dhandhuka—which should however be opened and carried out through the agency of the District Local Board in the interests of economy and efficiency. And this can only be managed if Government allot some money out of the Famine Insurance Fund and recoup themselves by instalments from the P. W. D. account. I have already discussed the matter with some ministers and executive councillors and I hope that some material help will be rendered after I see the Commissioner, Northern Division, in the matter."

With this Mr. Seth concluded his interview. He has indeed depicted the very worst conditions that are known to exist in any part of the Presidency and it behoves our leaders and philanthropists to hasten to render urgent assistance to poor farmers who have been hit hardest by the cruel hand of Nature.

## THE NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE

(Continued from page 6.)

has arranged for prominent scientists from various countries to visit other counties and meet workers in their own field of science. For example, during 1923 twenty four specialists in medicine, public health or physical science, representing seven different nations, visited other countries than their own as the guests of the Foundation. Six Japanese scientists—two professors of medicine, two of pathology and one surgeon—made a tour of the chief medical centres of the United States. Each member of the party had been asked in advance to indicate the men and institutions he most desired to see and arrangements had been made accordingly. The outcome was gratifying. American scientific workers gained respect for the standards of the Japanese, who in turn said they had profited from observing the equipment, methods, and personnel of institutions in the United States. Other visitors were from Hungary, Poland and Hong-Kong. American workers were sent to Brazil, Siam and China. Similarly visits from Belgium to England and from England to United States were arranged. Another means to the same end has been to effect exchanges of professors between various countries. Travelling fellowships have been given to younger men with the same view. Since 1924 the Foundation has been issuing a series of bulletins entitled "Methods and Problems of Medical Education." These publications include articles by medical leaders throughout the world dealing with significant advances in laboratory and clinic construction, equipment, organisation, and methods of teaching. These bulletins are distributed to the Deans of medical schools all over the world.

**EMERGENCY AID.**

Immediately after the war it was found that scientific institutes in Germany and Central Europe generally, which had rendered brilliant service to science, were on the point of collapse for lack of funds for apparatus, journals and salaries of workers, the Foundation immediately provided the necessary funds. In this instance the Foundation departed from its settled policy of rendering assistance only as part of a plan of development agreed to between itself and the authorities concerned.

## DESECRATION OF HEDJAZ.

### PATNA MUSLIMS' RESOLVE TO SUSPEND HAJ.

PATNA, Jan. 24.

The newly formed Kuddam-ul-Harmain met here under the Presidency of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. There was a representative gathering. The President dwelt at length on the Hedjaz situation and said that both from political and religious points of view Ibn Saud was not the proper person to be the custodian of the holy places. Resolutions were passed regarding the suspension of the Haj and requesing the Moslem powers like Turkey and Afghanistan to use their influence to remove Ibn Saud and establish a republic in Hedjaz.—A.P.

## EX-DEWAN DECLINES MINISTERSHIP.

### BARODA ACCEPTS MADRAS GOVT.'S TERMS.

BARODA, Jan. 24.

The much awaited letter of Mr. C. N. Seddon, the ex-Dewan of Baroda, was received here by the last mail, and it is understood that he has declined the Gaikwar's offer of Ministership on the ground of insufficient pay and power. His Highness, therefore, has been obliged to accept the terms of the Madras Government and has thus requisitioned the services of Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar.—Free Press.

## AIM OF CONGRESS PARTY

### ANDHRA P C. C'S RESOLUTIONS.

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

At a meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, held at Guntur, a resolution was passed unanimously enjoining upon Congressmen in the Council to throw out the demand for the Ministers' salaries.

There was a heated discussion when a resolution regarding the habitual wearing of khaddar was taken up. An amendment that habitual wearing must mean always wearing was discussed and ultimately withdrawn.

The meeting approved of the Congress Party's resolution regarding the constitution of a separate Andhra province. Another resolution declared that total prohibition was the aim of the Congress Party.—Free Press.

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF PASSPORT.

### ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

George Allison alias Donald Campbell who was arrested in a flat in Sudder Street was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon on a charge of having on or about April 30th 1926, entered British India through the Bombay Port from the United Kingdom and having in his possession a passport from the Foreign Office, London, which he is alleged to have forged and to which he was not entitled.

The accused was released on bail and the case was adjourned till February 4th.—A. P.

## RESOLUTIONS IN U P COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, January 25.

The United Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day to discuss non-official resolutions and elect members to the four committees. There was a large attendance and the visitors' galleries had also attracted a fairly large number of people.

Mr. Nemi Saran, Swarajist, moved the first resolution, which was debated for two hours and a half and was ultimately accepted by the Government in an amended form. It was a recommendation to the Government to consider the advisability of so amending rule 10(3) of the District Board Education Rules as to empower the Board to exercise the powers mentioned or delegate these powers to its chairman, Education Committee or the chairman of such committee subject to the appeal to the Board. Rajah Raghuraj Singh moved the second resolution recommending to the Government that in public hospitals and dispensaries separate wards for Indian females be constructed where they do not exist in these provinces.—F. P.

## POLITICAL PARTIES IN U P COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, January 25.

Different political parties in the U. P. Council are in the process of formation. The majority of landholders, along with some Independents have formed themselves into the Agriculturists' Party. Its strength is 53 and it includes the Ministers at present in office. The Swarajists to whose strength there has been a slight addition since the first meeting of the Council, and who now number 23 are likely to get within their fold, the few members who were returned on the Independent Congress Party's ticket. This coalition will be known as the United Congress Party. The remaining non-official members are grouping themselves into a third party to be styled the Nationalists' Party with Mr. Chintamani as their leader.—A. P.

## PURSE TO SAKLATVALA AT KARACHI

We understand from a reliable source that a purse will be presented to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., at Karachi and the amount is likely to exceed a thousand rupees.

## SIR C. H. SETALVAD ENTERTAINED.

POONA, Jan. 24.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was entertained to tea by the Deccan Sabha when there was an exchange of views between the guest and Sabha on the present situation. Sir Chimanlal urged the need of propaganda and gave a donation of Rs. 100 for the purpose.—Free Press.

Five men have been arrested at Rangoon in connection with the death of Mr. Jackson of Steel Brothers at Chaungmagyi camp on the 17th instant.—A. P.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha at its meeting held in camera in Delhi on Monday afternoon, adopted resolutions expressing profound regret at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, and approved the constitution of a trust to control the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund.—A. P.

## MADRAS LEADS.

### LADY DY. PRESIDENT ELECTED UNOPPOSED.

### VIGILANCE OF CONGRESS PARTY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Madras has again shown the way. While the Governor of Bombay has ignored the claims of women even for a seat in the Legislative Council, in spite of a powerful deputation having waited upon him, the Madras Legislative Council has honoured womanhood by unanimously electing to-day Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal to the Vice-Presidentship of the Council. The Congress party had decided at the meeting held yesterday to set up a Muhammadan candidate, but when the desirability of electing the only lady member to the place was suggested to them they readily fell in with the idea and the lady candidate was returned unopposed.

The speech with which the Governor opened the business session of the new Council was of the usual gubernatorial type.

The Governor referred to his refusal to give his assent to the Malabar Tenancy Bill which was passed by the last Council by an overwhelming majority. It was his intention, he said, to have the whole question of relation between landlord and tenants in Malabar re-examined with a view to finding a thoroughly equitable solution. The irrigation bill, which had been allowed to be lapsed by the intransigent attitude of the Government in pressing for reconsideration of some unreasonable amendments, the Governor informed the Council that it was his desire to ascertain whether the Council would accept a less comprehensive measure which would be concerned primarily with the removal of such impediments as might at present exist to the construction of large Irrigation Works, thus casting to the winds the hopes given by the members of the Government on previous occasions. He also announced that the Madras Hindu religious endowments Bill, of which a good deal of agitation was made and on which the Panagalites were driven to the wall, had received the assent of the Viceroy. In the end he asked the Members to behave themselves to prove themselves worthy of a further instalment of reforms.

There was not much of other business today, the Government having restricted their business of this official day to some supplementary grants. But even in regard to these items the Congress partymen showed a good deal of vigilance; and if the proceedings of the Council to-day are to be taken as an indication of the way in which the Council would conduct itself, it can safely be said that the Government benches will have a hard time of it.

## MR. SATYAMURTI'S ELECTION

### DY. LEADER OF CONGRESS PARTY

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Governor in the course of his address informed the House that the Viceroy had given his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Amending Bill) passed by the last Council.

With regard to the election of Mr. Satyamurti as Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the local Council the Associated Press is informed that Mr. Koti Reddy, one of the Deputy Leaders who offered to resign to make room for Mr. Satyamurti having repeated his offer, the Party unanimously and wholeheartedly requested Mr. Satyamurti to serve the Party in that capacity and Mr. Satyamurti in view of the pressing request consented to the proposal. It is understood that the Congress Party, at its meeting, to-day, resolved to treat the resolutions on the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of which notices have been given as a Party question. The Party decided not to accept any membership on Government Committees like Local Self-Government, Education or Excise Advisory Board.—A. P.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

### DISCUSSION ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Maharaja of Yajapur, a nominated member, was sworn in. The President announced that the election of Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal as Deputy President had received the assent of the Governor. After interpellations a motion similar to that made yesterday for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the Government order on irrigation and the necessity for modifying it with a view to grant irrigation facilities to the District of Trichinopoly was moved by the representative of that district.

The President allowed the motion which was set down for discussion to-morrow afternoon subject to the approval of the Governor. The House then proceeded to transact non-official business. The first item was a resolution recommending that famine relief works should at once be started by Government in the non-deltaic tracts of Nellore District. A number of amendments extending the scope of relief works to other areas have been tabled and these are under discussion.—A. P.

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## "DETRIMENTAL TO PUBLIC INTERESTS."

(Continued from page 7.)

Note in India would, as in England, mean the equivalent of the face value, with rupee ensured by the automatic provisions of the Currency Law and the working of the Currency machinery and of the Reserve Bank. Sir Basil Blackett finally touched on the broader aspect of the issue. He expressed opinion that his proposal would not only ensure a higher standard of life but also lead to the consolidation of national unity. He quoted the instance of the United States of America whose unity was effectively brought into existence by the genius of Sir Alexander Hamilton who devoted his attention to currency and banking matters which led to the constitution of the Federal Reserve Bank. "In fact I regard the Reserve Bank Bill as liberalism in finance that has ever been offered to India, and it is a fitting measure to take first in this new Council House. It is in accord with the spirit of the declaration of 1917 and will add enormously to the importance and influence of India's position in the financial councils of the world when the Reserve Bank of India takes its place side by side with other sister institutions of the world." (Applause).

COMPLEMENTARY INSTITUTIONS.

Sir Basil Blackett, while admitting the difficulties and trials of floating a new institution emphasised that there was no option; for the Imperial Bank must be kept to continue great commercial and banking services it was rendering to the country. He could not too strongly lay stress on the potential value of two strong institutions functioning side by side, one by continuing with greater freedom to expand its business facilities and the other taking over all Government business in matters essentially of a banking character. The Secretary of State had agreed to promote Parliamentary legislation to transfer his powers in London to the Reserve Bank of India. He anticipated that banks in India would come to treat the Reserve Bank as their friend and counsellor which would by discount facilities give the bank greater liquidity in respect of their assets than were available at present. In their proposals compensating the Imperial Bank, the Government had succeeded in doing even-handed justice all round safeguarding the interests of the taxpayer, ensuring that it did not damage the other banks, and at the same time discharging their responsibility to the Imperial Bank and the extension of whose banking facilities were a matter of deep concern to the Government. He concluded: "This is a very great measure of financial liberalism put before India and as such I recommend it to the public." (Loud Applause).

BUILDING FROM THE TOP.

Sir Purshotamdas declared that Sir Basil Blackett had taken the opportunity of traversing even the ground not covered by the bill. The speaker wanted a categorical answer to the question whether the Government accepted the unanimous recommendation of the Currency Commission that, when India had adequate gold reserve, the Assembly could on demand have gold currency. The speaker had his apprehension in the matter of introduction of pure and unalloyed Reserve Bank in India on the type of Western countries. This was building from top. Canada which had four thousand banking branches was still thinking of a Central Bank. The Finance Member had not told them about the number of banking branches in India. The Imperial Bank alone had branches running into three figures. It had 154 branches. The question really was what was to be done to develop banking in India and the starting of the reserve bank would hardly meet the question. There were in India only 26 respectable banks of standing out of which 21 were non-Indian banks. Now only five were Indian banks. His support of a reserve bank was due to his anxiety to do whatever he could to take out the present control of the Indian currency from the hands of the White Hall and transfer it to the Government of India, however imperfect and unresponsive at times the latter was.

The Congress benches: "Unresponsive at all times." (Laughter.)

Continuing Sir Purshotamdas said that he would rather wish that reserve bank need not necessarily be different from the Imperial Bank; for India did not want a pure and unalloyed Reserve Bank which the U. S. A. wanted with its 35,000 banking branches and which Canada did not have even with 4,000 branches and which might not therefore be at all suitable to India. Finally Sir Purshotamdas strongly protested against the Government's decision to defer the consideration of the Exchange Ratio till after the Budget. This strengthened the suspicion that Government did not want the Bill to be discussed on its merits. The Assembly should have been given an opportunity of discussing the bill at the earliest opportunity. The Finance Member would now present the House again with a "fait accompli" by framing the budget on the 1s. 6d. ratio and declaring that it could not be changed to 1s. 4d. basis as the Finance Bill must be passed by 31st March.

The Congress Members: "Throw out the Finance Bill." (Laughter.)

Sir Purshotamdas warned that the longer the delay in the impartial consideration of the question the more would the Finance Member handicap those holding views contrary to those of Sir Basil. He hoped Government would reconsider this position. He was not aware which section of the House was sounded for he definitely knew that one or two sections were not at all sounded in deciding to defer the discussion of the Bill till after the budget.—A. P.

## CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

After Sir Purushotamdas, Mr. Ganshyamdas Birla spoke on the Bill. He remarked the Bill as advanced at present is unsatisfactory in many ways. Buying and selling rate of Government will fluctuate. Sir Basil had stated that the question on currency depended on the will of the Indian Legislature. He challenged that statement. India could never get gold currency, not even in 20 or 40 years. He would ask the Finance Member whether the contraction of currency was automatic or to stabilise the exchange. He hoped Sir Basil would admit that contraction was manipulated by Government. If Sir Basil could contract the huge amount of currency in busy season, he did not know what would happen when the season was dull. He did not want an expert like Sir Basil Blackett to make mistakes like those made by Sir Malcolm Hailey. In conclusion, Mr. Birla hoped the House would carefully consider the proper representation of Indian interests in the personnel of the Reserve Bank.

DUPLICATION OF INSTITUTIONS.

After lunch, in the Assembly the discussion of the motion to circulate the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill was continued.

"The sale of gold in foreign countries is the most mischievous and insiduous way of diverting India's gold." In these words Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticised the provision in the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill, speaking to-day after tea interval in the Legislative Assembly. He said, "if we pass this Bill as introduced by Sir Basil India's gold in England will not be there. It will be kept in foreign countries like France and New York where it will be badly wanted. Even as it is, according to reports received our gold in Britain is in the form of Securities and the chances of getting back our gold after it once goes to other countries will be remote. This is the most objectionable feature of the Bill. In regard to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, I do not know whether there is any necessity for duplication of the institutions. If what we want to be done through Reserve Bank can be done effectively through the machinery of the Imperial Bank, I should like to know, if, by simply amending the existing legislation, we cannot do so. Otherwise by duplication of institutions, the Reserve Bank may become Imperial Bank and Imperial Bank may become Reserve Bank. Whatever the name may be, I hope the institution will become truly Banker's Bank and be useful. In regard to Government's sale of gold as contemplated, I wish to sound a note of warning. Instead of buying gold, it may be profitable to merchants to sell gold. Concluding, Mr. Mehta said: "Dr. Shest, the greatest authority on Banking in Germany has stated that it is always desirable to have gold reserves in one's country and not have them dissipated. Even the Bank of England does not go into innovations of this kind. England keeps its own gold.—Free Press.

## RESULTS OF BALLOT.

**NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS**

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The ballot for determining the non-official resolutions to be moved at the sitting of the Assembly on February 9 was held today, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh secured the first place for his resolution urging the Railway authorities to issue return tickets at reduced rates from all stations.

Pundit Nilkantha Das will next raise the question of either the release of the detenues or the publication of the Government scheme for the amalgamation of the Oriya speaking tracts.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has this time succeeded in winning the third place for his resolution urging that no Statutory Commission be appointed, but that a Round Table Conference be summoned instead to draw up a constitution for Swaraj.

Haji Abdoola Haroon comes next for a committee to inquire into the facilities for Haj pilgrims and to make recommendations.

Sardar Gulabsing stands fifth with his resolution urging the grant of Dominion Status to India.

The last three ballots were drawn by Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. B. Das and Dr. Gour. The Kumar wants to raise the question of Santhal Parganas or urge the appointment of a Round Table Conference to draw up a scheme for submission to the Statutory Commission. Mr. B. Das stands for the national demand being accepted and for the grant of franchise to women in Delhi. Dr. Gour will raise the question of a Supreme Court for India or of Indian representation to the Imperial Conference. —A. P.

## VICEROY'S SPEECH.

**MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT.**

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement to the Associated Press representative on the Viceroy's speech referred at the outset to the Chinese affairs and said: "I am not aware of any provision of law which prohibits the employment of Indian army outside India. Under Section 33 of the Government of India Act the control of the Military Government of India is vested in the Governor-General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State and the Government of India have to carry out the orders of the Imperial Government. The Indian legislature is not a sovereign legislature. According to the constitutional theory and practice, it is strictly a non-sovereign law-making body. The control of only civil Government has practically, under the Government of India Act, undergone devolution from Parliament and the Secretary of State to the Government of India and the legislature as they are constituted at present.

DIFFICULT TO OPINIONATE.

I am not at present able to refer to authorities, but I think it is settled that when Indian troops are employed outside India for Imperial purposes, it is the British Exchequer which is to bear the cost. As to the situation in China it is very difficult to pronounce any opinion at present. I think the control of military Government as well as civil administration should be transferred to the Assembly. That is the very matter with regard to which we are at present engaged in a series of constitutional struggle, namely, the transfer of power from Parliament and the Government of India to the representatives of the people.

As to the rest of His Excellency's speech it amounts to the same thing as has been repeatedly urged upon us, namely, the formula "utilise the present Constitution and by that method you are on surer road to advance than by indulging in threats or menace or affecting to resort to revolutionary methods."

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

Regarding the release of detenus, His Excellency's plea is entirely based on the ground that there is a certain section which shows a tendency either in terms of revolutionary measures or threatening to resort to such measures particularly in Bengal, hence the justification for the enactment of these admittedly obnoxious laws and enforcement thereof. But with due reference to the Viceroy I hold that incarceration of men for a period of two years and more cannot be justified even on such a plea, for we know that a large bulk of the population not only of Bengal but the res of India is peaceful and law-abiding." —A. P.

## VICEROY'S SPEECH

**COMMENTS OF CALCUTTA PRESS.**

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25

Commenting upon the Viceroy's speech at the inauguration of the Third Reformed Legislative Assembly, the "Englishman" says that if the Assembly applies itself to the Indian constitutional problem in a spirit of service, if it realises that friendship is better than conflict, there is every reason to hope that the verdict of the Statutory Commission and of the Imperial Parliament will be favourable to reasonable Indian aspirations. If on the other hand, there is continuance of sheer obstruction coloured by the employment of language hostile to legitimate British interests, and to the British connection itself, then so far as Indian politicians are concerned nothing but gall and wormwood will be their portion when the Statutory Commission comes to make its report.

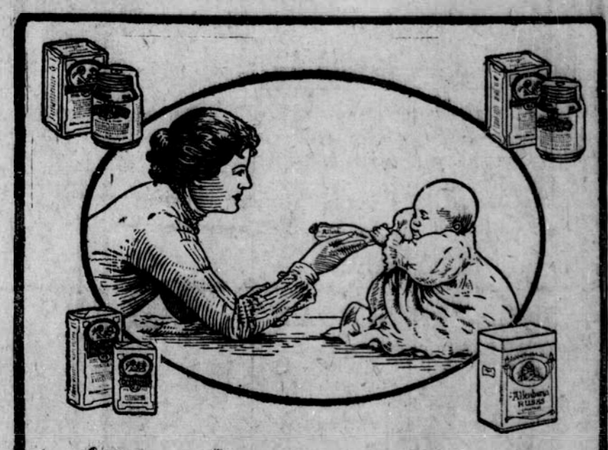
Regarding the release of political prisoners and His Excellency's observaions thereon, the paper says that after plain-speaking such as this it is to be hoped that Indian politicians will no longer compromise their cause in the eyes of the Imperial Parliament but will devote themselves to those constructive efforts for which the Viceroy appealed.

CHALK OUT DEFINITE POLICY.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that His Excellency may be at heart a well-intentioned gentleman but he has come here primarily charged with upholding the bureaucratic tradition and protecting British interests. If Government wants the disappearance of all revolutionary movements from the country and ardent patriotic spirits to realise the value of friendship with Great Britain as a more noble and more powerful instrument of progress than conflict, it must chalk out a definite policy towards the Indian from the one which it has hitherto adopted.

IMPUDENT CALLOUSNESS.

"Forward" says that the Chinese episode will be the crowing act of India's humiliation. The despatch of troops is an arbitrary measure of an irresponsible executive. India regards it as a criminal hypocrisy to talk of implementing the concessions by gesture and brute force and military manoeuvres. It is rather late in the day even for a Viceroy to pretend that the results obtained in the self-governing Dominions can be achieved in India by showing the spirit of service in exercising and realising responsibilities however limited. The Viceroy may deceive himself if he wants to, but India is not in a mood to deceive herself nor to tolerable such impudent callousness.—A. P.

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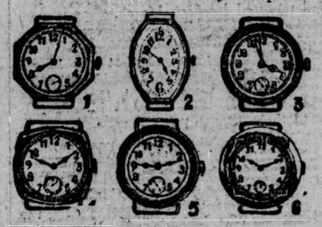

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